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## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

PETROLEUM DELEGATION DEPARTS U.S. FOR JAPAN

OW010710Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Petroleum Corporation delegation with Sun Ching-wen as head and Li Jen-chun as adviser left Washington for Japan yesterday morning after concluding its more than three-week visit to the United States, according to a Washington report.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Energy Harry Bergold, President of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade Christopher Phillips and other American friends. Deputy Chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States Han Hsu was also present at the airport.

PEASANT PAINTING EXHIBITION HELD IN NEW YORK

OW312116Y Peking NCNA in English 1543 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The colorful Chinese peasant paintings of Huhsien County on display at the Brooklyn Museum in New York since December 17 drew many visitors every day. The paintings, exhibited under the sponsorship of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, depict the socialist China's rural life. The delegation for the exhibition of these paintings visited the city for 10 days.

Visitors showed keen interest in the paintings, especially the "Spring Hoeing" by Li Feng-lan. One of them said: "The peasant painters of Huhsien County painted wonderful, stylized pictures of the new life in their people's commune." Another said that the exhibition is like a bridge which links the thought and spirit of the Chinese people over the Pacific with those of the Americans.

New York newspapers and magazines gave special prominence to the Chinese peasant paintings. An art journal praised the paintings as "the art for the people and by the people". The weekly CALL noted that the art works have combined revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. "The paintings are bright, exuberant portrayals of every-day life in rural commune," the weekly commented.

Among the visitors were many Americans of Chinese origin. Over 600 Chinese residents in the United States met the Chinese exhibition delegation on December 19. Holding firmly the hands of their compatriots, many of them could not help shedding tears. One of them said that these paintings of high artistic levels reflect the political and cultural liberation of the Chinese peasants in an effort to build up a new and happier countryside. Many compatriots from Taiwan Province of China residing in the United States agreed that Huhsien peasants' today is Taiwan peasants' tomorrow. They pledged to make efforts for the liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

The U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and American friends of various circles offered assistance to the exhibition.

Members of the association and workers in the Brooklyn Museum did everything possible to make the exhibition a success. Howard Hyman, an accountant, took up the publicity for the exhibition with his wife. Many young students and artists volunteered to be interpreters to promote friendship and understanding between the American and Chinese peoples.

The Chinese exhibition delegation was warmly received everywhere. William Hinton, author and former chairman of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, warmly welcomed the Chinese painters as old friends to his home. Leaders of the association said the Chinese peasant painting exhibition in New York City has shown that the enhancement of the friendship between the U.S. and Chinese peoples is becoming an irresistible trend of history.

#### U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATY

OW311208Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the new "Panama Canal treaty" by 14 votes to one, according to a report from Washington.

After many years of negotiations between Panama and the United States, the new canal treaty was signed by head of the Panamanian Government Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Jimmy Carter on September 7, 1977. The new treaty provides that it will replace the unequal "U.S.-Panama treaty" imposed on Panama by the United States in 1903. Upon the entry of the new treaty into force, Panama will gradually recover its complete jurisdiction over the canal and the Canal Zone.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday also approved by identical 14-1 votes "the treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal" which was signed last September 7. Both treaties have been forwarded to the full Senate for deliberations.

The Panamanian people approved the two treaties by a majority vote in a plebiscite held on October 22, 1977. Since then they have launched mass campaigns against the attempts of certain forces in the United States to prevent ratification of the new canal treaties.

#### U.S. REGISTERS RECORD TRADE DEFICIT

OW311818Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The United States had a record trade deficit of 26.7 billion dollars last year, announced the U.S. Commerce Department yesterday, according to reports from Washington. The figure represents a 350 per cent rise over the 1976 level of 5.9 billion dollars, marking the worst deficit in American history. U.S. imports last year increased 22 per cent over a year ago to 146.8 billion dollars while exports rose only 5 per cent to 120.1 billion dollars.

U.S. Government officials attributed the deficit to a 30 per cent increase in oil imports--from 32.2 billion dollars in 1976 to 42.1 billion in 1977. The U.S. imported 2.6 billion barrels of foreign oil in 1976, and nearly 3.2 billion barrels in 1977.



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December last year marked the 19th consecutive month that the country's trade ledger had been in the red. The worsening foreign trade situation has greatly weakened the U.S. dollar and brought chaos in foreign exchange markets, causing wide-spread complaint in the Western countries.

At present, Western countries are still beset with economic difficulties. Thus prospects of U.S. foreign trade for 1978 are gloomy. U.S. Government economists have projected that the deficit for 1978 would be near the same level as last year.

The huge trade deficit has become increasingly worrisome to the U.S. Government. Some members of Congress and industrial monopoly capitalists have asked the government to take protectionist measures to restrict certain imports. This will inevitably sharpen the trade war among the Western countries.

#### SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY REFUTES MOSCOW'S ANTI-CHINESE SLANDER

OW31122yY Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Moscow's mud-slinging at China is refuted by a signed article carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The article points out that from the fifties to the sixties, U.S. imperialism often resorted to lie-mongering out of its need to oppose China, alleging that China exported "narcotics" and engaged in "trafficking" and so on and so forth. Finally these lies wound up in utter failure. It has been universally known that this dirty drug trafficking was conducted outside China by none other than the remnants of the Kuomintang gang backed by the United States. However, these notorious slanders discarded by U.S. imperialism with reluctance have now been picked up by Moscow.

The article notes that the Kremlin mouthpieces TASS and PRAVDA have racked their brains to cook up lies in order to hurl slanders on China. Capitalizing on a British paper report on the seizure of drugs by Britain, TASS reported whimsically under the sensational headline "'Triads' Penetrate London" that the narcotics were shipped to Europe from the countries of "Southeast Asia and China" and that "Chinese gangsters" and owners of "Chinese eating places" in Europe were involved in the drug trafficking.

The U.S. weekly TIME reported on January 9 that some Kuomintang remnant gangsters smuggled made in the border regions between Thailand and Burma. Shortly afterwards, PRAVDA utilized this dispatch plus its own fabrications to spread the slander that the jade was "transhipped to Thailand from Yunnan Province in south China" under the title "Smugglers From China".

Out of their anti-China motive, TASS and PRAVDA have resorted to altering foreign reports and inserting their own stuff into these reports, yet they claimed to be "objective". Such sordid manoeuvres reach the peak of impudence indeed. But they only serve to prove that they are dregs of the international press circles and the smugglers of anti-China drugs and nonsense in the world. In so doing, they not only aimed at throwing mud at China but also attempted to drive a wedge into the relations between the Chinese people and the people of Southeast Asia and Western Europe to facilitate the Soviet penetration and expansion in these regions. Nevertheless, the people of these countries are sober-minded. It is certain that the Kremlin's despicable goal will never be attained.

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NORTH ASIA

JAPAN PROTESTS SOVIET SATELLITE CRASH

OW281800Y Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Government lodged a protest with the Soviet Government against the disintegration of its nuclear-powered military satellite and demanded that the Soviet side take steps to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future. The Japanese Foreign Ministry summoned a minister at the Soviet Embassy here today and passed the verbal protest to him.

The Foreign Ministry points out: "It is regretted very much that no contact was made by the Soviet side prior to the incident despite the fact that the satellite is believed to have flown over Japan." Japan demanded that the Soviet side inform it of the details of the satellite incident and steps to do away with the aftermath.

JAPAN TO ASSIST BUILDING, MODERNIZING STEEL MILLS

OW310425Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 31 KYODO--Nippon Steel Corporation will send to China next month a 20-member technical cooperation mission, according to a source well informed of Japan-China affairs. The mission will visit China for 2 or 3 weeks from February 20 in order to help Chinese leaders draw up their plans to construct a mammoth, ultra-modern coastal integrated steelworks and to modernize facilities at existing steel mills, both of which are the top priority projects to be undertaken under the long-term Japan-China trade agreements to be signed in Peking on February 16, the same source said.

According to the same source, Shanghai is the most likely site for the projected mammoth integrated steelworks which will be capable of producing 6 million tons of crude steel annually. Earmarked for modernization are the Anshan and Shihchingshan steel mills. It has become almost certain that Nippon Steel Corporation will undertake the modernization of the Anshan steel mill and Nippon Kokan K. K. the Shihchingshan steel mill in Peking.

China reportedly wishes to have the ultra-modern integrated steelworks completed within two or two and a half years. The project, which is valued at more than 500,000 million yen, has become a major point of competition for Japan's leading blast furnace steel manufactures. Nippon Steel Corporation, which has been successfully proceeding since 1974 with the Wuhan steelworks scheduled for completion this spring, appears to be most promising since the Chinese authorities have sought their technical cooperation and advice on steel mill projects.

Technical cooperation is being provided to the Chinese steel industry at the request of Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien. The request was conveyed to the Japanese steel manufacturers by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation, and other business leaders who visited China from October through December last year.

Meanwhile, Nippon Steel Corporation disclosed Monday that a Chinese mission of experts has already been to Tokyo and is visiting the company's Yawata, Kimitsu and Oita steel mills. The Chinese mission, according to the company, will stay in Japan until February 10.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TENG HSIAO-PING DEPARTS RANGOON, ARRIVES SZECHWAN

Additional Report on Departure

OW311512Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left here for home this morning after successfully winding up a six-day official and friendly visit to Burma. The Chinese vice-premier was seen off at the airport by U Ne Win, president and chairman of the Council of State, General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State, U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister, U Thaung Kyi and other members of the Council of State and Foreign Minister U Hla Phone and other government ministers.

At the early dawn, Rangoon citizens, students and workers began to gather along the road leading from the guest house to the airport. As the motorcade carrying the Chinese guests passed, the crowds cheered warmly. Vice-Premier Teng waved to them time and again in acknowledgement.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. President U Ne Win met Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the airport and accompanied him to the ramp of the plane after walking over the red carpet. They shook hands to bid farewell. Vice-Premier Teng once again thanked President U Ne Win for the cordial hospitality accorded him during his stay here. The Burmese president asked the Chinese vice-premier to convey his regards to Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao.

Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung, all diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy, as well as representatives of the Chinese technicians and students here. Diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung and other members of Vice-Premier Teng's party left here for home at the same time.

Arrives in Szechwan 31 Jan

OW311530Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, arrived in Chengtu by special plane this afternoon after a successive visit to the good neighbouring country Burma. He was greeted at the airport by Chao Tzu-yang, chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Chengtu units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Ko-hua, commander of the PLA Chengtu units; Kung Shih-chuan, second political commissar of the PLA Chengtu units; and other leading members of the Szechwan provincial and Chengtu city revolutionary committees. They warmly shook hands with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and congratulated him on his successful visit. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1452 GMT on 31 January, in a similar report on his arrival, adds that Chen Hsien-jui, political commissar of Chengtu PLA units, was also present at the airport.]

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping cordially waved greetings to responsible members of Szechwan Province, the PLA Chengtu units and Chengtu city, and had photographs taken together with them at the airport.

Arriving by the same plane were Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and other members of the vice-premier's party.

#### AGREEMENT ON OIL SUPPLY TO PHILIPPINES REACHED

OW311920Y Peking NCNA in English 1819 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the Philippine president and governor of metropolitan Manila, received at the presidential palace here this morning the oil trade delegation of China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation led by Mai Wen-lan, deputy general manager of the corporation. Mrs. Marcos had a friendly conversation with Mai Wen-lan and other members of the delegation.

Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua and Antonio V. del Rouario, Philippine assistant secretary of the Department of Energy and executive director of the Philippine National Oil Company, were present.

An agreement on continuing the supply of crude oil by China was reached on January 29 between the Chinese delegation and the delegation of the Philippine National Oil Company after friendly discussions.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on January 23. Geronimo Z. Velasco, secretary of energy, received and feted the Chinese delegation. Chinese Ambassador Ko Hua gave a luncheon on January 29 on the occasion of its visit to the Philippines. The Chinese delegation wound up its friendly visit and left here for home this afternoon.

#### EUROPE

#### PURCHASE OF EUROPEAN-MADE AIRCRAFT, WEAPONS POSSIBLE

OW310403Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 31 KYODO--China appears to have a strong desire to buy modern war-planes and missiles from other countries under its national defense modernization program. A military source in Peking recently said China hopes to import 30 West German-made BO-105 helicopters. He added there is information that negotiations for the deal are already under way. The BO-105 helicopter, developed by Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GMDH, is equipped with six hot antitank missiles.

Also spoken about here often is the vertical and short takeoff and landing Harrier jet fighter manufactured by Hawker Siddeley of Britain, which Vice Premier Wang Chen mentioned to a British economic delegation last November. There was a rumor among British Embassy sources that when Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang visited France last year, he reportedly said China wanted to buy 300 Harriers. The military source did not make a total denial of the rumored Harrier import. Earlier last year, China had been relieved to be planning domestic production of Harrier fighters under license. But it is now believed that China hopes to purchase completed Harriers, though the rumored 300 units may be too much.

Meanwhile, talks on Chinese imports of French-made weapons, including Exocet ship-to-ship missiles and Crotale surface-to-air missiles, seem not to be in progress, though there was much speculation on the subject during the recent visit to China of French Premier Raymond Barre. During his press conference on January 21, the French premier said weapons sales were not a major topic in his talks with Chinese leaders.



## WESTERN OFFICIALS URGE STRENGTHENED DEFENSE AGAINST SOVIETS

## Munich Military Meeting

CW311730Y Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--NATO can effectively deal with the growing Soviet threat only when it makes serious and solid efforts to strengthen its defence capabilities, stressed Western political and military figures at the 15th international military knowledge meeting held in Munich January 28-29.

At the meeting organized by the West German journal WEHRKUNDE, Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Defence Committee of the West German Bundestag, said that he was worried by the fact that the Soviet Union is not only expanding its conventional superiority in central Europe, but also stepping up its deployment of intermediate- and long-range nuclear missiles directed against West Europe. He said: "The Soviet Union is engaged in building a genuine nuclear 'exploitable capability' directed against the Western alliance. Western Europe will thus no longer act only the conventional hostage of the Soviet Union, as it has done since the foundation of NATO, in the Soviet relations with the other superpower; for the first time it suddenly finds itself playing the role of nuclear hostage of the Soviet Union." This situation has brought about "the direct military, political and psychological menace to Western Europe," he said.

Referring to SALT, Woerner stressed that the Soviet continental-strategic weapons must be included in the talks, otherwise, Western intermediate-range weapons capable of counterbalancing the Soviet potential must be taken out. He also noted that "Western Europe should have cruise missiles" so as to not only counterweigh the Soviet continental-strategic potential, but also to overcome somewhat the conventional inferiority of Western Europe and to make people attach credence to the way of making up this inferiority with tactical nuclear weapons."

Woerner urged that "the partners of the (Western) alliance increase consultations among themselves." He demanded in particular that West European countries should have a say in the bilateral talks between the two superpowers on the limitation of armaments. "Our demand is not the multilateralization of the talks but the participation of West European countries in determining (Western) position before and during the talks. The U.S. must take part in the talks more as a major power of the (Western) alliance rather than playing the role of a superpower in a bi-polar system" he said.

Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander in Europe, also expressed at the meeting uneasiness over the growth of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and intensified Soviet meddling in Africa. Threat from the Soviet Union, he said, has in the past few years become even more "global and offensive". From 1972 to 1976, Moscow placed 25 new submarines into active duty but the United States has none. He asked the West to increase defence spending so as to cope with the growing superiority of the Warsaw Pact. He said that only by preparing to increase its military budget can the West catch up with the development of the situation.

On the Soviet "policy of detente", he said that the Soviet activities in Africa, particularly in the Horn of Africa and Angola, showed that the West should be extremely careful in judging the Soviet Union's real intention towards detente.



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K. Schnell, secretary of state of West German Federal Ministry of Defence, pointed out that since the beginning of the central European disarmament conference, the Warsaw Pact has made the balance of military forces increasingly favourable to itself in Europe. He said: "At present, in order to maintain European stability on the policy of security, we have no alternative but to redouble our efforts at conventional defence."

W. Perry, U.S. deputy secretary of defence, pointed out that the Soviet Union's military expenditure in 1977 is estimated at 130,000 million dollars, accounting for 14 per cent of it's GNP. He held that the West should also increase its military budget accordingly in a sustained way.

#### Belgian Official

OW301808Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--"The sustained growth of the Russian military forces is more impressive than the statements of Mr. Brezhnev in favour of detente," said Paul vanden Boeynants, Belgian deputy prime minister and national defence minister, in a speech here on January 27, the Belgian paper LE SOIR reported today.

"In eight years they have increased by 1.8 million men, while those of NATO have decreased by 1 million men," he added.

Vanden Boeynants made the remarks at a dinner marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the International Confederation of Reserve Officers. He emphasized that "according to reliable figures, the Soviet Union spends 13 per cent of its gross national product for defence," and "the Soviet defence effort surpasses the sole objective of defence and makes it possible for the Soviet Union to pose a permanent threat and exercise blackmail should the occasion arise".

Vanden Boeynants said that people should be aroused to the understanding of the necessity for stronger defence and they should not assume a policy of moral disarmament. He continued that in the face of growing unbalance between the Soviet Union and NATO, the latter can only continue its effort and should appropriate sufficient expenses for being credible.

#### TURKEY WARNS SOVIETS OF OVERFLIGHT INCREASES

OW281640Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Turkey has warned the Soviet Union against a sharp increase of flights over Turkey last December, according to the Turkish paper MILLIYET today.

The paper said that according to the Montreux Convention, Soviet aircraft could pass only "casually" through Turkey over some specific route with a notification to Turkey in advance. While the Soviet Union used to make 10 to 12 notified overflights a month in the past, the number exceeded 30 last month, surpassing the limit of "casual" passages stipulated in the Montreux Convention. The Turkish Government therefore warned the Soviet Union on this matter and demanded a reduction of its flights over Turkey to the normal level.

The Soviet Union informed Turkey that the aircraft overflying Turkish airspace were "civilian" airplanes. But, according to the information given by NATO and the United States with the help of artificial satellites, they were AN-12 and AN-22 military cargo aircraft. The information showed the military nature of these flights and Turkey issued a warning against the increase in the number of Soviet overflights, said the paper. It was discovered that, continued the paper, from its bases in Georgia and Tashkent, the Soviet Union had established in the past two months an airbridge for military materials and arms going to the Horn of Africa.

#### TRADE DELEGATION HEAD WANG JUN-SHENG RETURNS FROM BULGARIA, GDR

OW311301Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 27 Jan 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 27 January 1978--Wang Jun-sheng, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice minister of foreign trade, returned to Peking on 27 January after winding up his trips to Bulgaria and East Germany for the signing of the China-Bulgaria and China-GDR 1978 goods exchange and payments agreements. He was greeted at the airport by Tsui Chun, vice minister of foreign trade, Belchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China, and Liebermann, GDR ambassador to China.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### TWO IRANIANS CONVICTED OF SPYING FOR SOVIET UNION

##### Military Tribunal Decision

OW311804Y Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Two Soviet spies (Iranians) have been condemned to death by an Iranian military tribunal, according to recent reports by the Iranian press. General Ahmad Mogharabi, one of the spies, was executed last December 25 after his trial and sentence by the military tribunal. His spying equipment, a miniature camera for photographing secret documents and radios for making contact with Soviet Embassy personnel here, were displayed at the court hearing. He confessed that he had gone to the Soviet Embassy here three times to learn how to operate the gadgets and had handed over military documents to Soviet agents.

The other spy, Ali Naqi Rabanni, was a civil servant who had been spying for the Soviet Union for a long time. During his trial last December, he confessed to having maintained contacts with Soviet intelligence agents and passed information to them. He also confessed to possessing secret communications and intelligence gathering equipment. On display at the court were a radio transmitter and a cryptograph. He was sentenced to death last December 19, but execution has been reprieved by order of Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

##### NCNA Commentary

OW311858Y Peking NCNA in English 1827 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA correspondents: "Incontestable Evidence"]

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--An Iranian military tribunal has recently sentenced two Soviet spies to death and displayed their spying equipment including a radio transmitter, cryptograph and miniature camera.

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The spies and the material evidence once again reveal the Soviet interference in and sabotage of the Third World countries.

To achieve world supremacy and prepare for war, the Soviet Union not only carries out open military intervention, political expansion and economic infiltration in some countries, but also sends or buys over agents under various disguises to engage in activities ranging from stealing confidential information to plotting subversion. In this way it seriously threatens the independence and security of many countries and is therefore strongly condemned by the people all over the world. In 1977 alone, many Soviet "diplomats", "journalists" or persons they had bought over were arrested or expelled by a number of Third World countries including Sudan, the Yemen Arab Republic and Iran for collecting information and engaging in other spying activities. Many KGB agents have been exposed one after another.

The exposure of Soviet spying activities in a country invariably provides a fine teaching material by negative example for the people of that country. Much high-sounding rhetoric on its relations with Iran was uttered by the Soviet Union last year. At the opening ceremony of an Iranian film week in Moscow in April, a Soviet official asserted hypocritically that the aim of the film week was "to help promote understanding and friendship between the Soviet Union and Iran". In the same month a counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Iran claimed that Soviet-Iranian relations were "based on non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect, understanding and peaceful co-existence".

Facts, however, show that all this is merely a facade behind which Soviet agents were dispatched and spies bought over to engage in all sorts of activities harmful to the security of Iran. Such is the true colour of the country which styles itself as the "natural ally" of the Third World countries.

#### JOURNALIST DELEGATION REPORTS ON VISIT TO SOMALIA

OW010812Y Peking NCNA in English 0731 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Chinese Journalist delegation's report on visit to Somalia: "We Have United the People"]

[Text: Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--During our stimulating recent visit to Somalia, we frequently came across evidence of the people's dauntless struggle against Soviet social-imperialism.

Our visit to Somalia began the moment we left Cairo aboard the Somali-owned airliner. Most of the passengers were Somalis and we immediately felt the impact of Somali goodwill and friendship. A young man introducing himself as Shafi Mohamed said: "The Chinese people are our brothers, our comrades-in-arms in the struggle against big power hegemonism. We all welcome you!" Obviously, embittered by unpleasant experience, he exclaimed: "The Russians are selfish, arrogant and foolish. We long hated those scoundrels who styled themselves our allies and we were very happy when we learned of the government decision to expel the Soviet 'experts' on November 13 last."

On landing in Mogadiscio, we Chinese journalists were greeted with profuse expressions of friendship and they continued throughout our one-week stay in the country.

We were unforgettably impressed by the Somali people's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist spirit, their glorious tradition of struggle against these evils and their heroic counter-attack on Soviet social-imperialism.

The Somali people are justifiably proud of their history of struggle against foreign intervention and aggression. In the early part of this century when the imperialists were carving up Africa, Muhammad Abdille Hassan, the Somali poet and national hero, was already leading the people in armed struggle on the prairie and in the desert--a struggle which continued for 20 years. A bronze statue of him, sword in hand and mounted on horseback, towers over the square in front of the office of the Somali Government as the symbol of the nation fighting in unity.

Somalia has faced up to many stern tests since liberation to safeguard her hard-won independence and state sovereignty. In the sixties the people drove out "the Peace Corps" of a certain superpower. Last November the government announced four decisions which included the abrogation of the Somali-Soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" and the expulsion of the Soviet experts, thus dealing a heavy blow at Soviet social-imperialism. These decisions are of great significance and represent a major victory by the government and people in the struggle over the past six to seven years against Soviet control, intervention and aggression.

As we talked about the background to these decisions with Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Abdi Kassim Salad, he explained: "In their liberation struggle the African people, deeply respectful of the homeland of the October Revolution, sought support from the Soviet Union. But, the Soviet Union has gradually changed since the passing away of Stalin and it has become a superpower concerned only with its own self-interests. Naturally, this could not be seen at the beginning. It was China which first exposed the truth about the Soviet Union. Later on countries like Egypt and Sudan became aware of the Soviet schemes. And now it's Somalia's turn." He continued: When providing Somalia with "military aid" and "economic aid" in the late 60's, "the Soviet Union declared itself to 'be selfless', saying 'it hopes that Somalia will grow stronger and stronger in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism'. But it was not very long before we found out that the Soviet principle in dealing with my country was 'Somalia must accept the Kremlin as being correct under all circumstances and on all questions'."

The minister said: "We went to various countries, including China to study their experiences building up their particular country. We never found ourselves in opposition to China, because you're our friends. The Soviet Union was very unhappy about this."

As events unrolled, a supreme leader of the Soviet Union, in an attempt to drag Somalia into the Soviet orbit for the control of the Red Sea region and the Indian Ocean, brought pressure to bear on Somalia to try and force that country to change her policy. This was absolutely unacceptable to the Somali Government which stands by the principle of safeguarding national independence and national dignity.

The actions of the Soviet "experts" in Somalia opened the eyes of the people to the reactionary features of social imperialism.



Our Somali friends explained that their country is subject to drought, and the building of irrigation works is of major importance to the national economy and the livelihood of the people. They had great hopes of a Soviet-aided scheme. But, after five years of repeated delays and at the expense of an enormous wastage of manpower and material, the Soviet-aided Fanole Dam was only 20 percent completed. As a result, a new word "fanole" became part of the Somali vocabulary. It is a contemptuous term implying defeat, lack of success, and like a difficult child birth.

The Soviet Union "aided" the construction of a milk products plant in Mogadiscio. The Somali people saw milk flow into the plant, but they never saw milk products in the markets. The output of this plant went only to the Soviet "experts". Every weekend the Soviet "experts" in Somali hinterland would drive their cars to Mogadiscio to while away their time. Such arrogant and arbitrary behaviour by Soviet "experts" was a repeated occurrence in Somalia.

The Soviet social imperialists motivated by the purpose of moulding the thinking of Somali young people to their own way of thinking laid down tempting bait attracting them to study in Moscow. A number of Somali students after some years of first-hand experience in Moscow discovered the truth and now have a much clearer understanding of the reactionary role of Soviet social imperialism. A Somali surgeon after years of study in the Soviet Union, with no opportunity for practice in a hospital, bitterly remarked: "In the Soviet Union it is impossible for African medical students to learn how to carry out necessary surgical operations!"

The Soviet Union has pursued a superpower hegemonic policy in Somalia and other parts of Africa. This is the conclusion reached by the Somali Government and people after long years of severe tests inflicted by Moscow. We were assured that the four great and significant decisions announced on November 13, defended Somali national dignity and state sovereignty, which were welcomed by the people and were a great encouragement to them.

The Somali Government decisions had already been officially celebrated when we arrived in Mogadiscio. But, wherever we travelled the people recalled that happy occasion and laughed happily over the big changes involved.

Somali friends in press circles did not attempt to conceal their pleasure when they spoke of the friendship between the countries and peoples of Somalia and China. They assured us that the Somali people's understanding of their old friends had deepened.

The Soviet social imperialists will never become reconciled to their defeat in Somalia. In the Red Sea area, the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean, they have increased their trouble-making and sabotage in an attempt to recover and expand their power and influence. The Somali nation and people are fully aware of this and are prepared for any eventuality. When Mohamed Adan Sheikh, member of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and chairman of the Bureau for Ideology, received the Chinese journalists, he explained the situation in the Horn of Africa and the struggle facing the Somali people and declared: "We have united the people."

Many friends told us that the basic guarantee for victory in the struggle against Soviet social imperialist intervention, aggression, bullying and exploitation lies in the increase of unity between the Somali people and of unity among the African people.



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The Kremlin had suffered defeats in Africa, and the Horn of Africa will not be the last place to deal a heavy blow at Moscow. Throughout the whole of the African Continent a united front is developing rapidly in opposition to the Soviet social imperialists. Our visit convinced us that there is no doubt that in this great struggle, heroic Somalia will win extensive sympathy and support and more comrades-in-arms will unite with it for victory.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE'S VISIT

#### Meets Hua Kuo-Feng

OW311612Y Peking NCNA in English 1603 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mrs. Jamieson and the other distinguished Canadian guests accompanying them on their China visit.

Chairman Hua had a friendly conversation with the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs. In the course of the conversation, D. Jamieson conveyed Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's regards to Chairman Hua. On his part, Chairman Hua asked D. Jamieson to convey his regards to Prime Minister Trudeau.

Prior to the conversation, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the secretary of state for external affairs presented a bronze bust of Dr. Norman Bethune to Chairman Hua, the Chinese Government and people. D. Jamieson said: Dr. Norman Bethune "has become a hero and legend in your country and a figure of historical importance in my own. Dr. Bethune's qualities as a fighter, as an innovative surgeon and above all as a dedicated humanitarian deserve homage. "The skill and devotion which he brought to his work in the service of the Chinese people has left a profound and lasting impression. For his deeds he has set us an example which will serve as inspiration for succeeding generations."

Chairman Hua expressed thanks for the valuable souvenir. He said: "Dr. Bethune not only served China with his medical skills but laid down his very life for China's progressive cause. Chairman Mao, the Chinese people's great leader and teacher, wrote a special article in his memory. The name of Dr. Bethune is known to all Chinese, old and young. The Chinese people hold this internationalist fighter in esteem and set him up as an example to follow. Chairman Mao called on the Chinese people to learn from Dr. Bethune his spirit of internationalism, utter devotion to work and the spirit of constantly perfecting his skills. Dr. Bethune is a symbol of the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples."

The souvenir is a duplicate of a work created by the noted Canadian sculptor John Reynolds for Bethune College at York University.

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Present during the conversation were:

A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China; Marcel Prudhomme, member of Parliament for Saint Denis and chairman of the Standing Committee on external affairs and national defence in the House of Commons; A.E. Gottlieb, under secretary of state for external affairs; D. Burney, senior departmental assistant to the secretary of state for external affairs; and Allan Lever, executive assistant; and Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada.

#### Holds News Conference

OW311930Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1912 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 31 (AFP)--Chinese leaders appeared "disappointed" at the slow progress toward normalization of Sino-American relations, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson told a news conference here today. The Chinese were especially disappointed given the number of places around the world where they detected a "Soviet threat," Mr Jamieson said.

The Canadian minister evoked his talks with Chinese leaders, including Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, whom he met for two hours this afternoon. Mr Jamieson also had a second meeting this morning with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua.

Referring to the situation in the Indochinese peninsula, Mr Jamieson said that China "does not encourage" Phnom Penh to be intransigent and was "anxious" to see "direct negotiations" between Vietnam and Cambodia "after disengagement" and a "withdrawing of forces". He gave no further details.

In his view, China also supported Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's initiatives toward a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and had renewed its wish to see Israel "more conciliatory" in the talks. In this respect, Peking was "more pleased" at the role of American diplomacy in recent months, Mr Jamieson said.

He stressed that, regarding Indochina, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, his talks in Peking centered on China's view of how Moscow could "use" the various "trouble spots."

China had "no intention of contributing to proliferation" by providing nuclear weapons to "any other country", Mr Jamieson quoted Chinese leaders as saying. He added, however, that China was "not yet prepared to accept our concept of non-proliferation."

Regarding planned talks at the United Nations, the Chinese told Mr Jamieson of their "strong reservations" over detente and disarmament, but said they "will try to see what kind of solution can be found."

Mr Jamieson said he and the Chinese officials had also discussed an increase in Sino-Canadian exchanges, including the commercial, technological, cultural and scientific fields, where "veryspecial kinds of opportunities" existed for Canadian technology, in particular. Mr Jamieson noted fields related to the geographic similarities between China and Canada, including long-distance transmissions (by satellite) and communications and oil drilling. Plans prepared by Canadian researchers will be submitted to China for possible cooperation in those sectors. An increase in exchanges of students, teachers, journalists and researchers is also under study. Mr Jamieson, who noted the "reception" of Chinese leaders in these areas, singled out specialized medical research and audio-visual education programs.

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Mr Jamieson said he was "most encouraged" by Chinese leaders regarding his policy of reuniting Chinese families with relatives in Canada. In the past four years about 2,000 such families have been reunited, he said.

The Canadian minister, who arrived Sunday on an official visit, had more than six hours of talks with Chairman Hua and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. On Monday he attended the Peking premiere of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, a result of Sino-Canadian cultural exchanges. Tomorrow, he is to devote his last day in Peking to tourism and will visit several sites in the area, including the Great Wall. He will leave Peking Thursday morning for brief visit to Kueilin before returning to Hong Kong via Canton.

#### Hosts Reciprocal Banquet

OW311726Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and Mrs. Jamieson gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Among the guests at the banquet were Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, and his wife Ho Li-liang; Wang Hai-jung and Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign ministers; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Liu Fu-chih, vice-minister of culture; Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences of China; Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada.

D. Jamieson and Huang Hua spoke at the banquet which was alive with a friendly atmosphere.

In his speech, D. Jamieson, secretary of state for external affairs, said: "I was pleased to have the opportunity to call on Chairman Hua today and my discussions with the chairman as well as these with my host, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, have given me an excellent opportunity to learn at first hand about developments and trends in China." He said: "In my discussions with Chinese leaders I have been struck by the awesome problems of economic development in China. Canada would welcome the opportunity to cooperate with you in reaching your economic goals by the year 2,000." "Canadian relations with China have developed very well over the past seven years. However, I believe we can further enhance our relations," he added.

The secretary of state concluded: "The warmth, friendliness and thoroughness of the discussions which Foreign Minister Huang and I have had, both here in Peking and in Ottawa, bode well for the continued development of Canada-China relations. I am confident there will be many more opportunities to expand the process of consultation between our two governments and I look forward to future discussions."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "The visit to China by Secretary Jamieson and the other Canadian friends accompanying him is of great significance in enhancing our mutual understanding as well as promoting the relations between our two countries. This afternoon our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met the secretary and had a friendly conversation with him.

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"In the past few days we have held sincere and frank talks on international issues of common concern. The talks have shown that our two sides often have common concerns and hold similar views on major international problems although we cannot be fully identical in our positions on international issues because China and Canada, being vast countries separated by the Pacific, have different historical experiences, social systems and environments.

"We are very glad to note Canada's efforts in recent years to safeguard its independence, strengthen its national defence, guard against possible aggression and actively develop its relations with other second and third world countries, as well as the positive role it has played in international affairs."

He said: "During the talks, we have also explored with benefit ways to further develop our bilateral relations. As the honourable secretary of state has put it, both sides are satisfied by the remarkable development in relations between our two countries which has been accomplished in such a short period of time. We believe that, through the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations between our two countries will be further consolidated and strengthened on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

Also present at the banquet were Canadian Ambassador to China and Mrs A.R. Menzies, other members of the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs delegation and President Terence Albert Wardrop of the visiting Canadian Toronto Symphony.

#### CHI PENG-FEI MEETS CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

OWO10244Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-Fei, secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the members of Parliament of Canada who are accompanying Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, on his visit to China.

These members of Parliament were Marcel Prudhomme (for Saint Denis), chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in the House of Commons; Robert Muir (for Cape Breton and the Sydneys); Max Saltsman (for Waterloo and Cambridge); and Louis Duclos (for Montmorency).

#### BRIEFS

DPRK HIGHER EDUCATION DELEGATION--Peking, Jan 23--The Korean delegation of higher education led by Chung Chong-su, departmental director of the Ministry of Higher Education, wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home by train today. It was seen off at the railway station by Hsiao Yen and Hu Shou-hsin, leading members of departments concerned of the Ministry of Education, and Pai Yong-chai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here. While in China, the delegation toured Peking, Nanking, Wuhsi, Shanghai and Canton. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW]



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PEOPLE'S DAILY REBUKES 'WIND FACTION' THEORISTS

OWO10742Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts of PEOPLE'S DAILY 31 January article by (Yen Shu-chen): "Rebuke the 'Wind Faction' Theorists"]

[Text] When the gang of four was running rampant, some self-styled Marxist theorists steered according to the wind and dished out theories to suit the prevailing political situation. Many of these people had engaged in theoretical work for many years before and were not unfamiliar with the basic Marxist principles. But to them, the Marxist theories were not objective truths. Their standards for judging a truth or fallacy changed with the prevailing political situation.

The masses said that these people were like magicians: While talking about dialectics, they could change their theoretical views overnight. When they slapped their own faces, they neither flushed nor felt guilty.

The "wind faction" theorists quoted classical documents only to meet the needs of the prevailing political situation. In order to deceive others, they would not hesitate to quote out of context, garble quotations or even distort and fabricate the words of classical documents.

Why did these "wind faction" theorists steer according to the prevailing wind on the theoretical front? It was because of their bourgeois world outlook. Some people in the gang of four's cast of theorists were old hands at steering according to the wind. For instance, that advisor of Liang Hsiao was good at steering according to the wind. Over the past several decades, that advisor of Liang Hsiao continuously changed his position while serving the KMT and the CCP and while revering and criticizing Confucius. He used to work for the Chiang clique and more recently hired himself out to serve the empress. He was a veteran "wind faction" member.

The smashing of the gang of four has saved these "wind faction" members. But they must honestly admit their mistakes and prove their change. They must never try to hide their faults by the clever use of words or pretend to be innocent. Their honest correction of mistakes is welcomed, but any old "wind faction" tricks will not be tolerated.

The "wind faction" theorists we have mentioned here are those people who have exclusively engaged in theoretical work for long periods of time. As for those comrades who have just begun to study the Marxist theories--particularly those young comrades--and have said wrong things or written falacious articles because they have been deceived or did not know any better, they do not belong to the "wind faction."

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY OPPOSES FORMALISM

OWO10521Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 31 January ideological commentary by Hsieh Ssu: "Combat Formalism"]

[Text] Peking, 31 January 1978--Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were sham leftists and true rightists. In order to stab people in the back, Lin Piao vigorously carried out formalist activities, "never showing up without a copy of 'Quotations' in his hand and never opening his mouth without shouting 'long live.'" The tricks played by Lin Piao, such as asking for instructions in the morning and making a report in the evening, the loyalty dance and the quotation drill, were repugnant to the masses and easy to see through. The "gang of four" developed a set of tricks that were more clever than Lin Piao's.



They never forgot "politics," "line" and "theory." Selling dog meat as mutton, they peddled bourgeois politics, a counterrevolutionary line and revisionist theories under the signboard of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Such tricks were more deceptive, while at the same time they were able to scare people. Anyone who dared to have a different opinion was labeled a counterrevolutionary.

In the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, the cadres were overcome with fear. In writing a report or an article, they had to insure that every word and sentence they wrote had a legitimate source. If they talked too much about practical matters they were in danger of being accused of "putting vocational work in command": if they weren't, vague enough in their writing, they were apt to be labeled as "failing to give prominence to politics." Therefore, they could only imitate and mimic what others were saying. At meetings, they just read from prepared documents. Their articles were stereotyped. The masses hated the newspapers and journals of that time and never wanted to read them. But those newspapers and journals served one useful purpose: When you were required to speak at a meeting, draft a report or write an article, all you had to do was copy from the newspapers or journals.

Following the smashing of the "gang of four," so many things should be done: The individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power must be thoroughly investigated. All those points the "gang of four" confused with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory must be rectified. The party's fine tradition and work style, which were disrupted by the "gang of four," must be revived and carried forward. To accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century, all fronts must go all out and advance quickly. The experiences, both positive and negative, we have gained in socialist revolution and construction in the past 28 years must be summed up. A lot of problems need to be solved and hundreds of things have to be done. There are many new tasks impatiently waiting for us to become familiar with and grasp. The people are highly enthusiastic about doing all these things well. In order to build our motherland into a powerful socialist country and to make greater contributions to humanity, the masses are earnestly hoping all leading cadres will, keeping in mind the fighting tasks put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and in light of actual conditions in each locality, each department and each unit, discover and analyze contradictions and take measures to resolve them: The masses pressingly demand that leading cadres be instilled with the spirit and ability to do concrete work, put the stress on actual effect, actually solve problems, thoroughly eliminate the "gang of four's" poisonous influence and never again practice formalism, bragging and indulging in empty talk.

Chairman Hua has taken the lead in this direction. There are now a large number of cadres who link theory with practice, dare to speak up and shoulder responsibilities and do their work fast and well. They are well liked by the masses and are worthy to be called their leaders. But there are also some cadres who stick to the beaten track, turn a deaf ear to the masses' voices, shut their eyes to the masses' pressing needs, and shirk their responsibilities, drag their feet and even suppress the masses' demands when they can. When they make reports at meetings, documents from above are cited without missing a sentence, but the actual conditions at the lower levels are either not mentioned at all or at most just barely touched upon. They talk clearly and eloquently about achievements but are vague about shortcomings and problems.

When they brag about achievements they can cite a lot of figures--how many criticism meetings and study meetings have been held, how many people have performed the "three stresses," how many have gone on observation and study tours, how many rules and regulations have been formulated, how many study notes have been written and so forth. All this sounds very exciting, but are there any real effects or concrete progress? We don't see any. With this kind of leadership, the masses' ardent expectations will turn into hopes and ultimately into disappointment.

There are quite a number of cadres of this type. However, their conditions differ. Some of them are afraid of ropes, having been bitten by snakes. They were scared to death by the "gang of four's" accusations and attacks a few years ago and are still filled with trepidation even today. Therefore, they feel that it's safe to practice formalism.

Some people have not eliminated the "gang of four's" poisonous influence from their minds. They think that practicing formalism is the correct thing to do and that it means "giving prominence" to "politics." Some people have become accustomed to acting like bureaucratic overlords. They feel that it is troublesome to go among the masses and into the thick of actual struggles and that it is easier to practice formalism. Some are of the "wind" faction to begin with and will follow any wind that blows to save their official positions. Now they want to wait and see for a while so that when a northwest wind blows some day they can again claim to be have been "correct all along." They figure that it is very profitable to practice formalism.

The deeds of Comrade Li So-shou, secretary of the Pingting County CCP Committee, are a forceful criticism of cadres of all types who practice formalism. Comrade Li So-shou had just assumed his post when he found that the masses were having difficulty in hauling coal. He promptly organized and personally led a transport team to solve the masses' problem, thereby bringing the party's warm solicitude to the masses and arousing their socialist enthusiasm. Comrade Li So-shou has led the squad of the county party committee in conducting investigations and studies in every commune and production brigade and in solving any problem uncovered. Daring to go against the evil wind stirred up by the "gang of four," daring to vigorously criticize capitalism and build socialism in a big way, he has greatly changed Pingting County in 2 years.

We advise the comrades still practicing formalism to learn from Comrade Li So-shou, actually go among the masses, gain understanding of the masses' psychology, feeling opinions and demands, solve the problems one by one that can be solved now and clearly explain to the masses the problems that cannot be solved right away. The masses are reasonable. We must put the stress on real effects, leave our footprints every place we step and resolutely do away with formalism.

#### COAL MINISTER CALLS FOR DEVELOPING COAL INDUSTRY

OW010134Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Talk by Hsiao Han, minister of coal industry: "Warmly Respond to Chairman Hua's Call, Learn From the Workers of Kailuan Coal Mines and Rapidly Develop the Coal Industry"--recorded]

[Text] On New Year's Day, our wise leader Chairman Hua inspected the Kailuan coal mines and issued a brilliant instruction calling on us to learn from the workers of these mines. This was a great honor for the workers and staff of the Kailuan coal mines as well as a great encouragement to spur them on.

Inspired by Chairman Hua's inspection and instruction, an upsurge in learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan is now being rapidly whipped up on the coal industry front. Coal output is stable and high. Targets are being overfulfilled every-day and production is rising. The situation is gratifying. However, compared with the excellent situation in the new leap forward in the national economy, the coal industry still remains a weak link. We must warmly respond to Chairman Hua's call, push the movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan to a new high and aim to mechanize and modernize the coal industry in order to rapidly develop it.

Kailuan is a red banner in learning from Taching on our coal industry front and is a model in rapidly developing the coal industry. The Kailuan working class is a contingent which is especially good at fighting. Using Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon, they have fought against class enemies, capitalism, revisionism and the enemies of the party. During the period of the fourth 5-year plan, they doubled output and thus, blazed a new trail in developing the coal industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. During the anti-quake struggle, they quickly resumed production and produced miracles. The Kailuan working class' outstanding militant revolutionary spirit is expressed in the following aspects:

1. Kailuan's workers possess a revolutionary zeal for making contributions to the people. This is a result of their lofty ambitions. Firmly keeping in mind Chairman Mao's instruction that "China ought to have made a greater contribution to mankind," Kailuan's workers always have the interests of the world's 3 billion people and the grand goal of communism in view although they work in coal pits hundreds of meters underground. In serving socialism, they have persisted in the principle "the greater the contributions they make to the state and the less the reward they receive from the state, the better." They are determined to shoulder heavy burdens for the revolution and are always setting new targets for their struggle. They not only advocate new projects but persistently strive to carry them out no matter how difficult they may be. By displaying the spirit of the "foolish old man," they have surmounted difficulties one by one and made great contributions to the country.
2. They have great revolutionary enthusiasm. They clearly know that the key to building socialism lies in having great enthusiasm. Filled with a keen sense of responsibility as masters of the coal mines, Kailuan's workers mine coal for the revolution and make great efforts to serve socialism. They are dauntlessly heroic and fear neither the heavens, the earth, hardship, fatigue nor death. The workers are so enthusiastic, daring and persistent in doing things that they always carry through tasks once started and never stop doing them until they are completed. They go wherever they are assigned and fight and win victory there. As a result, a group of good miners represented by (Wu Shih-chih) and (Hao Chan) have emerged, who labor very hard during working hours and still continue to make contributions to the mines after work hours [words indistinct]. They make sacrifices in the public interest and have given their own lives to protect the mines and their comrades-in-arms [words indistinct].
3. They have a down-to-earth revolutionary work style. They have a revolutionary resolve and a willingness to work; they dare to fight and are good at it. They are genuinely sincere. They match their words with deeds and are trustworthy [words indistinct]. They never just make empty talk.



Chairman Hua said: "With the Kailuan workers in charge, we are at ease." Over the past several years on the coal industry front, the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan, from the individual workers to all phases of production, has achieved marked results and the enthusiasm for building Taching-type enterprises has deepened and surged ahead. The path for carrying out this movement has been broadened. However, the movement has not developed evenly. Due to the gang of four's interference and sabotage and our insufficient understanding of Kailuan's experience, learning has been inadequate, and there are also wide gaps between units. It is essential to cooperate in solving the problems of learning or not learning, real learning or false learning and how to learn, if we intend to expand this mass movement. It is essential for us to resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's call, hold aloft Chairman's Mao's great banner and, taking class struggle as the key link and production as the central task, whip up a new high tide in learning from the Kailuan workers and push the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan to a new stage.

First, it is essential to learn wholeheartedly. We should conscientiously study Chairman Hua's instruction, thoroughly understand the great significance in learning from the Kailuan workers and, in the light of Chairman Hua's instructions, pay close attention to experiences in learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan, further enhance our ideology and correct our attitude towards learning. It is essential to learn from Kailuan wholeheartedly, be determined to make ideological revolution bring into play the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight, not be complacent, and overcome the lazyman's world outlook of complaining that the conditions are poor, the difficulties are great and this or that cannot be done. It is impossible to learn from Kailuan well if one relaxes his efforts; it is impossible to make changes without exerting great efforts; and it is impossible to master Kailuan's experience without sweating.

Second, it is essential to link learning with the units' present situation. In learning and popularizing Kailuan's experience, it is essential for us to start with actual conditions and use its experience to solve the units' outstanding problems. It is essential to arouse the masses, promote them, reveal the contradictions, locate the disparities, [words indistinct], grasp the key link, conduct painstaking investigations and studies, grasp all problems firmly, understand the situation completely, realize the units' latent potentials and firmly grasp the main fighting tasks. It is essential to adhere to the spirit of Chairman Hua's instruction, readjust the plans for building Taching-type enterprises and for developing coal production and construction, clarify production targets whip up the masses' enthusiasm, and insure the fulfillment of plans.

Third, it is essential to learn in a practical manner. It is not an easy matter to learn from Kailuan's experience and build Taching-type enterprises. It cannot be done without working hard and in a practical manner. We must make positive efforts, not false efforts; raise efficiency, and not seek fame; persist in being honest in three ways and strict in four aspects, [words indistinct], work hard and study well.

Fourth, it is essential to arouse the masses and let everybody participate. It is essential to mobilize all available manpower and transportation and form a large-scale mass movement. It is essential to link this movement with all political movements, [words indistinct], carry out the socialist emulation drive of creating and catching up with advanced units, and quicken the pace of building Taching-type enterprises.

In learning from Kailuan and developing the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan, the key lies in the leadership and the ranks are the foundation. Like Kailuan, the leading bodies at all levels should be loyal to the party, dauntlessly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and thoroughly carry out the directions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Kailuan's leading body is [words indistinct]. This is one of the basic reasons. Some leading bodies [words indistinct] do not conscientiously implement upper-level directives. It is essential, like Kailuan's leading body, to be vigorous, be able to lead the masses to fight hard, not be shiftless, easygoing or lazy.

Like Kailuan's leading groups, we must diligently study politics and techniques, strive to become both Red and expert and firmly take into our own hands the initiative in leading and operating the enterprises well. We must not follow the beaten track and be content with the status quo and with our positions as laymen. We must not [words indistinct]. In the future, leading comrades at various levels should be subjected to performance reviews. Those who have performed well should be commended; those who have had shortcomings should be criticized. Able hands should be assigned to jobs in those units which always have work problems and fail to make progress in all respects.

While firmly grasping the building of leading groups, it is necessary to effectively grasp the building of work contingents for mechanization, modernization and, particularly, revolutionization of people's thinking. It is essential to build work contingents that are able to fight hard with high political consciousness, hardworking spirit, fine work style, good discipline and refined skills. It is necessary to build work contingents well and in a down-to-earth way, taking the workers of the Kailuan coal mine, the 10 red banners, labor heroes and model workers as examples and following the seven standards and four work requirements put forward by [words indistinct].

To do a good job in building the staff and worker contingents, it is necessary to pay attention to ideological building and improvement of work style. At present, it is especially necessary to pay attention to technical and professional improvement. Acting on Chairman's teaching of studying hard and Chairman Hua's instruction of studying science and technology so as to raise our nation's scientific and technological levels, we must increase our study of modern science and technology and improve our skills in operating modern equipment and facilities. It is necessary to foster among staff and workers the common practice of penetratingly studying culture, science and technology and launch an emulation drive during our studies. All colleges and schools must actively train technicians to meet the needs of achieving mechanization and industrial modernization.

The coal front is now learning from Kailuan. What should Kailuan do? Kailuan should make wholehearted efforts to build itself into a high-standard Taching-type enterprise and into a modern and [words indistinct] enterprise, and learn from Taching's spirit of advance and [words indistinct].

At present, China's socialist revolution and construction have entered a new period of development. The cadres, workers and technicians on the coal front shoulder a great historical mission. We must firmly respond to the great call issued by wise leader Chairman Hua, thoroughly learn from Taching, catch up with Kailuan in an all-round way, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting hard, march toward mechanization and modernization, steadily accelerate the growth of the coal industry and strive to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country.



## Urges Accelerating Mechanization

HK010115Y Peking RED FLAG No 1 in Chinese 5 Jan 78 pp 30-33 HK

[Article by Coal Industry Minister Hsiao Han: "Raise the Level of Mechanization for Rapid Development of the Coal Industry"]

[Text] Being much concerned about the coal industry, wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have called upon us to rapidly develop the coal industry through mechanization and modernization processes. This is an important policy decision for the coal industry in the new historical period of socialist revolution and construction in our country. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and responding to Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's calls to grasp the key link in running the country well and continue the revolution, the vast number of workers on the coal front are determined to rapidly develop the coal industry by striving hard for 10 years to achieve multiple increases in output and to press ahead toward even higher goals.

## Part I

The coal industry has a long history, operating as an independent industry for over 200 years. With the development of industry in modern times, coal production as a basic industry has played an increasingly important role. The development of the coal industry has been essential to achieving major breakthroughs in production techniques since the invention of the steam engine and the application of electric power to production. Revolutionary teacher Lenin once said: "WITHOUT THE COAL INDUSTRY, IT IS UNTHINKABLE FOR ANY MODERN INDUSTRY AND FACTORY TO OPERATE. COAL IS INDUSTRY'S REAL FOOD." ("Speech at the First All-Russia Congress of Miners." "Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 30, p 453) Basically, China is a coal consuming country. The coal industry is important for the national economy.

The pace of development of the coal industry directly affects that of the national economy. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao once said that with coal there is iron, with iron there is steel, with steel there is machinery and with machinery there are other things. Chairman Mao instructed us to draw up plans stressing the construction of the interior so as to stop transporting coal from the north to the south and to vigorously develop the coalfields in regions south of the Yangtze River. He urged us to pay attention to the varieties of coal and solve problems in the production of coking coal. When Chairman Mao was in Fushun for an inspection of the coalfield there, he told us to study the multipurpose utilization of coal. Respected and beloved Premier Chou was also much concerned about the coal industry. He was responsible for many specific instructions regarding the planning and holding of many large-scale coal conferences.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and after 28 years of hard struggle, the output of crude coal in our country has increased more than 15 times compared with the period after the founding of the PRC--rising from 10th place in the world in 1949 to third place. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and especially the "gang of four" in recent years, the coal industry has suffered in development. Otherwise, its pace of development would have been much faster.

In the present upsurge in the national economy, the consumption of coal by different trades and occupations has been on the increase. The failure of the coal industry to catch up with the pace of development of the national economy causes it to remain a weak segment in the national economy. An important problem facing the coal front is how to push coal production forward at an accelerated pace. Chairman Hua has instructed us to vigorously quicken the tempo of developing the basic industries and make determined efforts to increase the production of coal and electricity. Once these and transportation are developed, industries will be revived and accelerated development can be achieved. This embodies Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's eager expectations.

There are abundant coal resources in our country, with the already known reserves surpassing those of the major coal-producing countries of the world. Moreover, the varieties of coal extracted are complete, and different types of coal are found all over the country. We have the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Our socialist system is superior. After smashing the "gang of four," Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be comprehensively and correctly implemented. With the socialist enthusiasm of the vast number of workers on the upsurge as never before, we are fully confident of rapidly developing the coal industry.

To do this, the most important thing is to firmly grasp class struggle, the key link. Guided by the line of the 11th party congress, we must penetratingly **expose** and **completely criticize** the "gang of four" and penetratingly develop the revolutionary mass movements to learn from Taching and to overtake Kailuan. We must hold high the red banner of Taching, learning from Taching in real earnest so that its experience will blossom and bear fruit on the coal industry front. We must promote revolution and construction like Taching and the petrochemical departments. We must quicken the pace of building Taching-type enterprises, battling hard for 3 to 5 years to popularize Taching-type enterprises.

Kailuan is a learn-from-Taching red banner on the coal industry front. Taking Taching as an example, the people of Kailuan hold high Chairman Mao's great banner. They adhere to the party's basic line and resolutely struggle against the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four". During the "5 April" period, one Kailuan became two. With the all-out support of army men and civilians throughout the country, the Kailuan coalfield--devastated by a powerful earthquake--was restored to its former production level in only 17 months. The workers of Kailuan are worthy of the title of A PARTICULARLY TOUGH FIGHTING CONTINGENT conferred by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. In order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the coal industry, they have blazed a new trail and this provides us with an example for learning from Taching and implementing the CHARTER OF THE ANSHAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The workers of Kailuan created a miracle in the fight against earthquakes and in bringing relief to the victims. We must make further efforts and comprehensively sum up and popularize the Kailuan experience. We must emulate Kailuan and strive to revolutionize our thinking, introduce scientific management, mechanize production and achieve a faster speed and a higher level of efficiency in coal production.

To do this, we must implement the party's general line for building socialism and carry out the policy of walking on two legs, giving play to the initiative of the central and local authorities. We should give priority to the working of existing mine shafts and pits and take Kailuan's road of mining coal in an innovative way in order to increase coal production as much and as far as possible. Coal mines in smaller areas should be developed more energetically. [paragraph continues]

Within 3 to 5 years, counties with known coal deposits should try in every possible way to fully tap the potentialities of small coal mines, including such methods as using indigenous resources to build small furnaces and power generation stations and small plants for making chemical fertilizer. At the same time, it is necessary to accelerate capital construction in a number of large-scale coal mining bases. In order to broadly tap energy resources and make a success of multipurpose utilization, it is necessary to vigorously develop and use lignitic coals and other fuels of low heat values to develop the chemicals derived from coal and build centers for producing multipurpose coal, electric power, chemicals, iron and steel. In addition, coal gasification tests should be extensively conducted. In this regard, we should attach importance to rational planning and make planning more rational by implementing Chairman Mao's directives on reversing the process of transporting coal from the north to the south and on strengthening construction of the interior.

## Part II

In his political report to the 11th party congress, Chairman Hua pointed out: "We must carry out technical innovations and the technical revolution and rapidly develop the productive forces." The coal industry must be pushed forward. Vigorously introducing technical innovations and achieving mechanization is fundamental to developing the coal industry at a rapid pace.

Revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out: "THE CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY FOLLOWS CONTINUOUS ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY." ("Capital," "Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 23, p 664) Over 20 years ago, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao said: "THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF CHINA WILL NOT BE COMPLETELY CHANGED UNTIL THE SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY ACCOMPLISHED AND, IN THE TECHNICAL FIELD, MACHINERY IS USED IN ALL POSSIBLE BRANCHES AND PLACES." ("On The Cooperative Transformation of Agriculture")

Coal production entails difficult labor conditions and requires maximum labor intensity. As Lenin pointed out: The labor of coal miners is the most strenuous type of labor. "HUMAN INGENUITY IS SEEKING WAYS TO DO AWAY WITH THIS KIND OF LABOR." ("Speech at the First All-Russia Congress of Miners," "Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 30, p 458) Only by abolishing or changing this type of labor and replacing it with modern techniques can labor productivity be greatly raised and the physical condition of the miners better safeguarded. In a number of major coal-producing countries, mechanization of coal extraction has reached over 90 percent. The increased output is mainly due to increased labor productivity. This has been verified by China's own experience. Mechanized operations can increase output many times more than nonmechanized operations. Therefore, in order to rapidly develop the coal industry in terms of production techniques, it is necessary to begin with mechanization.

In the early 1960's, the degree of mechanized operations in our country's major coal-producing countries. But the gap has now widened due to the interference and sabotage of Lio Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four". Because of the low level of mechanization, labor productivity calculated in kind and other major economic and technical indices have fallen behind the world's advanced levels. [paragraph continues]



In order to alter this backward state and achieve a major breakthrough in the development of the coal industry, we must liberate our thinking. We must formulate a policy decision regarding mechanizing and modernizing techniques and display the revolutionary vigor of the proletariat in daring to break down the force of habit and traditional processes of production in our quickened march toward mechanization and modernization.

Our goal is to battle for 10 years to basically achieve mechanization. In key coal mines, extracting and digging must be mechanized; hauling and transporting done by conveyors, elevator hoisting, washing and sorting must be handled by automated processes; and communication and coordination must be computerized.

To achieve this objective, we must take class struggle as the key link and place revolutionization before mechanization. We rely on our own efforts, always keep to the style of plain living and hard struggle and take China's own road of mechanizing the coal industry. In more specific terms, this means following centralized leadership and relying on the masses; overtaking by all means and paying attention to immediate needs; giving higher priority to scientific research and putting emphasis on quality; and using complete sets of equipment to achieve significant results.

Mechanization involves revolutionizing production techniques. In order to lead this revolution well, we must adhere to centralized leadership and overall planning. As Chairman Hua pointed out: "We must earnestly strive to organize our efforts in achieving the six unifications, namely, unify thinking, unify leadership, unify the types and standards of equipment, unify machine building and production of spare parts, unify planning and the pace of advance and unify management. In promoting mechanization, we must also rely on the masses, boldly set them in motion to give play to their wisdom and ability and introduce technical innovations and foster the technical revolution in a big way. All departments and units on the coal front should shift their work to the orbit of mechanization and contribute to mechanization.

In promoting mechanization, we must break down conventions and adopt advanced techniques as much as possible. We must aim at the world's advanced levels and press ahead so that we can overtake them. From this we formulate our strategic concept. What the bourgeoisie in the West can do, the proletariat in the East can also do and do it better. In overtaking, we must proceed from existing foundations, work in a down-to-earth way and strive harder in order to keep existing machinery and equipment in good condition and use them in a satisfactory way so as to give full play to their potentials despite the limitations of their old versions. This underlies our strategic concept.

In achieving modernization of the coal industry, scientific research must play a leading role. We must organize our efforts and concentrate on the weakest segments of mechanization and its related technologies and strive to achieve major breakthroughs in a short time. In order to accelerate the development of science and technology regarding coal mining, we must study and assimilate advanced foreign technologies on the basis of relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve China. The good or bad quality of machinery and equipment has a direct bearing on the pace of mechanization. We must strive to improve quality speedily and efficiently. To do this, we must conduct basic research in a down-to-earth way, studying and analyzing every component and improving the quality of the materials used and the technological processes. We must introduce an exacting system of quality control in order to standardize and systematize equipment and make it applicable in all instances as quickly as possible.



We must produce complete sets of equipment in the process of achieving mechanization. If machinery and equipment are not in complete sets, mechanization will fail. The supply of complete sets of equipment with all the necessary accessories and parts should be given first consideration. Another is to supply the production segments with complete sets of equipment in order to insure chain-like and continuous coordination from the mining shafts to the ground surface. Finally, advanced experience must go with the complete sets of equipment. This means that in achieving mechanization the advanced experience acquired by the masses in management, use, maintenance and production must be synthesized, perfected and popularized so as to achieve greater output, higher efficiency, lower cost, better quality, less expenditure of physical labor and greater safety in production.

### Part III

In achieving mechanization, we must build a contingent of revolutionized workers and staff members as in Taching and Kailuan by putting revolutionization in command of mechanization. Machinery is important, but man is the decisive factor. Whether mechanization can be achieved is determined by the working class which produces and uses machinery. Only by grasping the building of the workers contingent can mechanization of the coal industry be achieved in a better way.

In building up this contingent, we must first of all make a success of building the contingent ideologically. Promoting mechanization and modernization imposes more exacting demands on the contingent of workers regarding their thinking, style of work and technical levels. Engels once said: "THE STEADY DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY HAS REVOLUTIONIZED ALL TRADITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THIS PROCESS HAS IN TURN REVOLUTIONIZED THINKING." ("To F.A. Sorge," "Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 38, p 561) This revolutionization means the transformation of one's world outlook. The promotion of mechanization requires that we arm ourselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism so that WE WILL HAVE A BETTER GRASP OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND BETTER UNDERSTAND NATURAL SCIENCE. Like Kailuan, the "ten red banners," and the labor heroes on the coal front, our contingent will be Red in thinking, strive harder, practice a fine work style, observe strict discipline and fight well.

At the same time, we must launch a mass movement to study culture, science and production techniques and strive to raise the workers' technical levels. Coal miners are known for adhering to the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle. With mechanization, they become more energetic in displaying that spirit. Like a tiger with wings, their power is immense. If they are not familiar with advanced techniques and if technologically they fail to pass stiff tests, they will not be able to operate advanced machinery and modern versions of equipment. Then mechanization cannot be achieved.

We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching on STUDYING HARD.

As Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out in his poem "Storming Strongholds": "Never be daunted by a fortified city in trying to capture it and never be deterred by difficulty in seeking learning. Science is full of hazards but by fighting hard one can pass the test."

Only by studying hard and exerting ourselves in acquiring basic skills can we technologically achieve constant improvement. We must run technical training classes, 21 July universities and sparetime schools well in order to train young workers by turns within 3 to 5 years so that they will attain the cultural level of junior middle school students and the technical level of technical colleges and above. [paragraph continues]

More rigorous technical training should be given to the newly recruited workers attending to mechanized operations so that they will understand what will be expected of them. Only after passing qualifying tests will they be accepted. Technical personnel should likewise exert themselves in restudying modern developments in science and technology so that they will be conversant with new techniques and new technological processes and raise their technical levels.

It is necessary to strengthen leadership over research on coal mining as a branch of science and build a contingent of scientists and technicians. Apart from popularizing technical innovations at the level of bureaus, mines, districts and teams, it is necessary to set up and strengthen enterprises directly related to bureaus and mines, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as coal research organizations throughout the country. It is also necessary to mobilize the forces of coal mining schools and designing departments in order to gradually form a research system involving rational planning of coal mining as a branch of science and technology and set up a research center complete with interrelated departments and a modern experimental base. It is necessary to strengthen a revolutionized contingent of scientists and technicians, implement the party's policy on intellectuals and build a Red and expert contingent capable of independently solving the technical problems confronting the coal industry. It is necessary to concentrate a superior force to tackle the key issues in order to provide the coal industry with complete sets of technical information for its accelerated development and to enable China's coal industry to overtake the world's advanced levels as soon as possible.

With the development of mechanization, we must continuously raise the level of enterprise management. It is all the more necessary for leading cadres at all levels to take the lead and to study hard production techniques so that they will become experts well versed in both political and vocational work. Without a sound knowledge of mechanization and modern business management, one has no right to lead and direct modern enterprises. It is imperative to set up a rigid responsibility system whereby the vast number of workers at their individual posts clearly understand their duties in order to give full play to mechanized operations.

The battle for rapidly developing the coal industry and marching on mechanization has begun. Led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us fully mobilize the enthusiasm of various quarters and strive for the acceleration of the coal industry--i.e., quickening the pace of building Taching-type enterprises and quickening the pace of developing the coal industry--and for achieving mechanization as quickly as possible!

ANHWEI'S DEPUTY SECURITY CHIEF SUSPENDED FROM OFFICE

OW312325Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1950 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hofei, 28 January 1978--The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee recently adopted a resolution severely dealing with the incident in which Tao Yun-lung, deputy director of the Anhwei Provincial Public Security Bureau, willfully urged his family to hold an extravagant funeral for his father-in-law, Hsu Tung-hai. This measure has dealt a blow to the bourgeois evil winds and furthered proletarian justice.

Hsu Tung-hai was an employee of a Tungcheng township cooperative store in Tienchang County, Anhwei, who died of illness in Hofei last August and his ashes were shipped back to Tungcheng township. While publicly stating that his father-in-law's funeral should not be made a big event, Tao Yun-lung told his wife to find several buglers and drummers for the service and to "extend hospitality to personnel concerned." Thus, he opened the door for an extravagant funeral.

Enthusiastically participating in preparations for the funeral service were a number of persons who had engaged in beating, smashing and looting; a number of criminals who had seriously undermined social order; and some landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and evil elements who hated and counterattacked socialism.

When Hsu Tung-hai's ashes arrived in Tungcheng township, a large-scale "homecoming" ceremony was held under the auspices of responsible persons of the Tungcheng township CCP and revolutionary committees. Then there was a 3-day mourning period for 400 to 500 persons to pay their last respects to the deceased and to present many wreaths, mourning scrolls, bedsheets and dress materials. Loudspeakers carried the memorial speeches and funeral music on the day of the memorial meeting. Due to the fact that many persons attended the memorial meeting, a number of stores in Tungcheng township shut down and some factories halted production. The advance party for the 500 to 600-person funeral procession was made up of a guard of honor, band and wreath teams. This mammoth procession went through the mainstreets of the township. Quite a few feudal and superstitious formalities were observed and photographs of these formalities taken.

In order to "extend hospitality to personnel concerned," Tao Yun-lung's family produced more than 30 tables laden with food and wine. In the past, this deputy bureau director had obtained some construction material for his home town via the "back door," so to thank him for "his support in behalf of his home town's construction," a number of cadres of the Tungcheng District and township party committees spent certain public funds to fete his family.

The masses and cadres in the areas adjacent to Tungcheng township were highly indignant at this deputy director for supporting and urging his family to fan bourgeois evil winds in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." They said: "The movement to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' has taken place coolly and quietly here in Tungcheng, but a funeral was run with great fanfare."

Upon receiving a number of letters from people about the event, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee attached great importance to the incident, immediately sent an investigation team to Tungcheng township on a fact-finding tour and severely dealt with the case in coordination with the Chuhsien prefectural and Tienchang County party committees. Declaring that Comrade Tao Yun-lung made a serious mistake, the provincial CCP Committee has suspended him from office pending an examination of his case and ordered him to make self-confessions and self-criticism among the people of the township in the hope that it might be a remedy for his problem.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their agents in Anhwei, the Tungcheng District and township party committees failed to deal with important matters while supporting and actually participating in Hsu Tung-hai's funeral. By so doing, they foresook the proletarian stand and role of leading party organizations as fighting bastions. The provincial party committee has decided to disband the Tungcheng district and township party committees and set up temporary leading groups of the district and township. Leading cadres of the county, district and township who played an active role in the case have been severely dealt with according to their degree of involvement in the case.

The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has pointed out that the merging of the "four old" evil winds of the exploiting classes in the urban and rural areas of the province is a manifestation of the struggle between the two classes, lines and roads. When running amuck, the "gang of four" clamored for taking class struggle as the key link but devoted their energies to the usurpation of party and state power. They turned a deaf ear to the bourgeois evil winds and even instigated and protected such evils.



After dealing with the above case, the provincial party committee has issued a circular for distribution throughout the province calling upon the leadership at various levels to draw a lesson from the case and, in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their agents in Anhwei, conduct education among the people on changing social customs and habits, eliminating the old and establishing the new, on arduous struggle and plain living, and on diligence and thrift; to carry forward the fine revolutionary tradition; and to resolutely curb evil winds and practices of all kinds.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's Article

OW312327Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 2005 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 29 January Commentator's article: "The Hsu Tung-hai Funeral Incident"]

[Text] Peking, 29 January 1978--The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee's severe handling of personnel and organizations involved in the "Hsu Tung-hai funeral incident" has dealt a blow to the "four old" evil winds of the exploiting classes and furthered proletarian justice. This is to the great satisfaction of the people.

Who was Hsu Tung-hai and how could most of the people of Tungcheng township become involved in his funeral? A number of the local stores and factories close down or halted production in order to attend a large-scale "homecoming" ceremony for the deceased arranged by responsible local party committee members. The funeral procession was made up of some 500 to 600 persons. Was this because the late Hsu Tung-hai had made a great contribution to the revolution? No! Was this because Hsu Tung-hai had done many good things for the people? The answer is still "no!" All this was because the late Hsu Tung-hai's son-in-law is Tao Yun-lung, deputy director of the Anhwei Provincial Public Security Bureau. The death of the deputy bureau director's father-in-law made the grassroots organizations brush revolution and production aside and enthusiastically put on a funeral to the distaste of the workers, peasants, cadres and masses.

After being informed of the incident by the masses, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee investigated and decided to suspend Comrade Tao Yun-lung from office so that it could look into the charge that he urged his family to put on an extravagant funeral. It also ordered him to conduct self-criticism among the people of Tungcheng township. The provincial party committee further decided to disband the Tungcheng district and township party committees for forsaking the proletarian stand and role of the party's primary organizations as fighting bastions. The decisions are perfectly correct.

Incidents like Hsu Tung-hai's funeral were ordinary occurrences when the "gang of four" ran amuck in the county. Quite a few of them even greatly surpassed "Hsu Tung-hai's funeral incident" as far as bad taste and influence were concerned. Under the aegis of the "gang of four" and their ultrarightist line, these cases of offending law and order were not duly dealt with. Were you to voice a different opinion, you would very likely run into trouble. Under these circumstances, the party's fine tradition, work style and social practice were undermined and sabotaged. The party members and people gnashed their teeth with anger.

The shattering of the "gang of four" gave us time to revive the party's traditions and to demand strict observance of party discipline. Armed with strict organizational discipline, our party is a vanguard of the proletariat.



Discipline is one of the party's glorious traditions and insures its fighting strength. Strict organizational discipline is a guarantee that the party will carry out the task of leading the people of the whole country to surmount all kinds of hardships and difficulties and advance from victory to victory. It is because of its strict organizational discipline that our party has been able to educate and save cadres who made mistakes in the past in order to enable them to draw lessons from their mistakes and make fewer or no mistakes whatsoever in the future. As for other comrades, this has been both an education and a warning. We will not stand for severe punishment. The party's policy toward cadres who make mistakes primarily involves conducting ideological education among them. Adopting organizational measures against these cadres comes as a secondary and supplementary means, but it is perfectly clear that organizational measures must be taken to punish those cadres who make notoriously serious mistakes. No punitive measures taken against them could satisfy the public's indignation.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," it is necessary to educate party members in adherence to party discipline and combine this education with criticism of the "gang of four's" crimes in trampling on, undermining and belittling it. Every party member should strictly adhere to the party's eight demands on its members as stipulated in the party constitution. Every leading party organization should work hard in accordance with the constitution, which spells out these organization's six main tasks. Any party member that has no regard for his position or any party organization that has no regard for the party's merits and achievements cannot violate party discipline and state law and perform evil deeds without being punished according to the law.

Party members, particularly leading cadres, and party organizations must set themselves up as examples in strictly observing party discipline and state law. If this is done, our party's fine work style can be revived and carried forward and social practices can be quickly changed and improved.

We hope that the comrades who have been properly punished for their involvement in the "Hsu Tung-hai funeral incident" can fully understand and resolutely correct their mistakes. It is a rule of our party that when you make mistakes, it is proper for you to correct them. The party and people welcome those comrades who have corrected their mistakes.

PICTURES OF MAO, CHOU, HUA PUBLISHED TO MARK SPRING FESTIVAL

OW301216Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The People's Fine Art Publishing House is putting out a number of outstanding new year pictures for China's traditional spring festival--the lunar new year--which begins on February 7 this year. Such pictures are popular among the Chinese working people, the peasants in particular, who use them to decorate their houses during the festival.

A picture captioned "Minshan's Thousand Li of Snow Joyously Crossed" shows Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai, of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, and Commander-in-Chief Chu Te standing atop a snow-clad mountain and looking ahead with confidence in victory--a scene of the Red Army's historic Long March. Another picture, "A Great Friendship Forged in Difficult Days," shows the three revolutionary leaders walking shoulder to shoulder along the Yenho River during the war years. In the background are the northern Shensi loess highlands and Pagoda hill.

"Eve of Spring Festival in an Earthquake-Stricken Area" shows Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and local peasants together making meat dumplings--a traditional food for the festival.

Other pictures reflect the new atmosphere in socialist China. "Bright and Brave" shows a group of militia girls drilling under the guidance of navy men. The picture "New Year's Eve in a New Family" depicts a group of educated youth who have settled down in Yenan writing festival couplets to show their determination to work in the countryside forever and an old peasant coming to join them in the festivities. A merry atmosphere prevails in the house.

The picture "Grow Up Sturdily" shows a number of lovely children undergoing physical check-ups conducted by barefoot doctors. The picture is bright, colourful and true to life. "Uncle Lei Feng Is Smiling at Us" is the caption of a picture of school pupils repairing desks and chairs in emulating Lei Feng, a fighter of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who served the people whole-heartedly.

#### JANUARY OIL PRODUCTION PLAN OVERFULFILLED

OW311810Y Peking NCNA in English 1803 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China has overfulfilled its January production plan for oil. Both monthly and daily output surpassed the averages of the fourth quarter of last year. In late December of last year, the minister and five vice-ministers of petroleum and chemical industries went to Taching, Shengli and other oil and natural gas fields and areas being explored. They have been working there to spread the important directions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and ensure their implementation. They have joined the petroleum workers in criticizing the "gang of four" and encouraged them to assimilate Taching's experience while arranging the work there. Cadres in various oil enterprises have followed suit and 20,000 such cadres are working in grassroots units. All this has contributed to this big stride in the petroleum industry.

In the month, the national drilling footage almost doubled the figure for the same period of last year. That was a target the industry had been striving for. A number of areas that are being explored registered oil strikes and the oilfields which have been worked for years continued to tap production potential. Taching, Shengli, north China, Sinkiang and Yumen oilfields and the Szechwan Petroleum Administrative Bureau reported fulfilments of their January quotas. The crude oil production in north China oilfield topped that of last December by 11 per cent.

#### PLA SOLDIERS AID FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW010726Y Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Large numbers of People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters are responding to Chairman Hua Kuo Feng's call for "a big campaign to build farmland improvement projects this winter and next spring". They, often led by high-ranking army cadres, help the rural people do great things with the tools at hand, in the old PLA tradition. Braving northwestern snowstorms, men from PLA Lanchow units are working alongside commune peasants in Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai provinces and in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. Personnel from a unit stationed by the Weiho, a major tributary of the Yellow River, are using carrying poles and wheelbarrows to remove the earth from land-levelling and irrigation projects. Altogether, tens of thousands of army men are building dykes and opening up new fields in the Yellow River Valley. To the south, on the Fukien Front, more than 20,000 commanders and fighters are working on such projects.

ANHWEI STEEL COMPANY EXCEEDS PRODUCTION GOALS

OW311232Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Maanshan Iron and Steel Company in Anhwei Province, one of China's major steel works, topped its January production quotas for steel, rolled steel, raw and dressed iron ore, and overall excavation and stripping by the 26th of this month. Average daily output of steel, rolled steel and pig iron was at an all-time high, rising 9.5 percent, 7.5 percent and 10.19 percent respectively over the comparable figures for the last quarter of 1977. At the same time, quality was improved and consumption of raw materials lowered markedly. Average coke consumption per ton of pig iron was 44 kilogrammes lower than that for the previous quarter.

TAIWANESE ATTEND CHEKIANG SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

OW311144Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Chekiang Provincial CPPCC Committee on 26 January held a literary and art broadcast meeting at the Hangchow People's Hall to express the class feelings and profound sentiment of the people of all walks of life toward Taiwan compatriots during the spring festival.

Attending the meeting were Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chen Wei-ta, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chen Tso-lin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chang Tzu-shih, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Hangchow Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Fu-tang, deputy commander of the Chekiang Provincial Military District; Mao Chi-hua, Tang Yuan-ping and Yang Hai-po, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Chen Wen-shu, second secretary of the Hangchow Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee. Also attending were Taiwan compatriots in Hangchow, returned Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, responsible persons of various democratic parties and groups, patriotic personages from all walks of life, and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Yang Hai-po. Comrade Chang Tzu-shih delivered a message extending cordial greetings to Taiwan compatriots on behalf of Chekiang's 36 million people.

He said that the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four. China's 800 million people are in high spirits and united as one. Socialist revolution and construction are thriving and good news keeps pouring in. In celebrating the spring festival, we, the people of Chekiang, think of the Taiwan compatriots living under the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique.

He declared that, carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, the wise leader Chairman Hua has repeatedly called for the fulfillment of the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland. This is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities throughout the country including our Taiwan compatriots.



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Chang Tzu-shih hoped that government and military personnel of the Chiang clique in Taiwan Province will see the situation and their future clearly. All patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. They should do their share in liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

During this broadcast meeting, which lasted over 3 hours, provincial and municipal professional and amateur literary and art workers presented colorful entertainment programs.

KIANGSI SENDS COMFORT LETTER TO ARMYMEN, OTHERS

HK010715Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK

[Text of 28 January spring festival comfort letter from Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees]

[Summary] Dear comrades: On behalf of people throughout this province we extend cordial spring festival greetings and a high revolutionary salute to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Kiangsi; the cadres and policemen of public security, people's armed forces and fire brigades; the family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen; honorable demobilized army men; and retired veteran cadres in this province.

During the past year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four has been developed vigorously and healthily and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been implemented comprehensively and correctly on all fronts.

"As throughout the rest of the country, the situation in this province is excellent. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the army men and people throughout this province resolutely implemented the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and deeply exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their close followers in Kiangsi in usurping party and state power. The bourgeois factional network which was so painstakingly put together by the gang of four and their close followers in Kiangsi suffered a smashing blow. Right and wrong in line, which had long been turned upside down by the gang of four, have now been basically clarified. This province directed powerful blows at a handful of counterrevolutionaries and criminals who were encouraged and shielded by the gang of four. Social order is stable. Never before has the dictatorship of the proletariat been as consolidated as it is today."

The mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture have been further deepened. The revolutionary emulation to learn from and catch up with Hunan is stirring and seething. Industrial and agricultural production and the causes of science, education, culture and public health have been greatly developed. The market is brisk and financial income has increased by a relatively large margin. All these things are due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the concerted efforts of the army men and people throughout this province.

"During the past year the masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Kiangsi closely followed wise leader Chairman Hua, grasped the key link in running the country and the army and deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their conspiratorial activities in opposing, disrupting and usurping the army."



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They have scored great achievements in the revolutionization and modernization of the army units, in militia building and in consolidating national defense and supporting socialist construction.

"During the past year cadres and policemen of the Public Security Bureau people's armed forces and fire brigades unwaveringly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, safeguarded the successful launching of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, safeguarded the smooth launching of the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, and made great contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were supported and praised by people throughout the province.

"The masses of family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, honorable demobilized arymen and retired veteran cadres conscientiously studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They played an active role in the great political struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and the three great revolutionary movements. They made new contributions to maintaining and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and style.

"Comrades, 1978 is an important year for grasping the key link in running the country and for achieving great success in 3 years. In this new year we must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th party congress, unite for struggle, resolutely do a good job of fighting the third round of the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, energetically criticize capitalism and revisionism, go in for socialism in a big way, strive to complete the various fighting tasks put forward by the 11th party congress and make still greater contributions to winning still greater victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, to develop the national economy at high speed and to realize the grand goal of the four modernizations. We must grasp the key link in running the army and prepare to fight."

We must carry out in a still better way the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of arymen and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and the unity between the army and the people. We must always be ready to wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude. We must liberate Taiwan, our motherland's sacred territory. "Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, advance triumphantly and strive to win new and still greater victories in grasping the key link in running the country and achieving great success in 3 years."

#### SHANGHAI MEETINGS DISCUSS MILITIA WORK

##### Garrison Command Work Conference

OW311038Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 0000 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] To implement the spirit of the militia work conference called by the Nanking PLA units and the instruction of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee on militia work, the Shanghai Garrison Command held a militia work conference from 6 to 11 January. The conference studied the important instructions of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua on militia building and exposed and penetratingly criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai in undermining militia building. The conference also reviewed and made plans for militia work.

Attending this conference were responsible comrades of districts, counties, bureaus and party committees of institutes for higher learning, responsible comrades of district and county people's armed forces departments, subordinate militia units and units above regimental levels under the Garrison Command. Comrades of naval and air force units stationed in Shanghai were also invited to attend the conference.

Comrade Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and second vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, addressed the conference. Chou Chun-lin, commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command, and Li Pao-chi, political commissar, also spoke. On behalf of the Shanghai Garrison Command, Deputy Commander Chu Wan-kuo reported on the progress made in Shanghai militia work since the smashing of the gang of four and on the implementation of the spirit of the militia work conference of the Nanking PLA units.

Comrades attending the conference unanimously pledged to raise aloft Chairman Mao's great banner under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise chairman and supreme commander, Chairman Hua, and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and under the leadership of the party committee of the Nanking PLA units and the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress and strive to put militia work on solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, achieve great success in the next 3 years, strengthen combat readiness, liberate Taiwan and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

#### Congress of Advanced Units

OW311439Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] From 15 to 19 January the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Shanghai Garrison Command ceremoniously held a congress of Shanghai militia's advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Attending the congress were Su Chen-hua, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Peng Chung, third secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and second vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chou Chun-lin, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command; and Wang I-ping, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee. They also had photos taken with all the representatives to the congress.

The participants included representatives of Shanghai's advanced units in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, activists in learning from Lei Feng, responsible comrades of the people's armed forces departments under districts and counties or directly affiliated to the militia and leading comrades in charge of militia work of the garrison district office, the divisions and regiments--a total of more than 1,000 people. Leading comrades of the naval and air force units stationed in Shanghai were also invited and attended the congress.

Chou Chun-lin and Liu Yao-tsung, commander and political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison Command, respectively, addressed the congress. Li Pao-chi, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison Command, read the decision by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Shanghai Garrison Command commending the advanced units in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and the activists in learning from Lei Feng.

(Wang Mei), deputy political commissar of the Garrison Command, made a summary report on Shanghai militia's advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

The congress called on militiamen throughout the municipality to continue to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; follow the guidance of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; adhere to the 11th national party congress line; take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link; deepen the movement to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company; put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily; go all out, aim high and strive to accelerate militia building and national economic development; realize the four modernizations; and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

#### BRIEFS

**KIANGSI UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT**--Student enrollment for the Kiangsi Communist Labor University will soon be fully launched. Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees are paying very serious attention to this enrollment in 1978 and have issued enrollment documents. They have also demanded that party organizations at all levels effectively strengthen their leadership over student enrollment for the Kiangsi Communist Labor University. Recently, the Kiangsi student enrollment office and the relevant departments held a conference which made concrete plans for student enrollment at the university. The main university and six branch universities in the various prefectures will also enroll students in special courses. The main university will offer courses on cultivation of crops, protection of plants, cultivation of crop seeds, veterinary and farm machinery, while the branch universities will offer farm machinery courses. The main university will accept mainly students who have labored for 2 years or more, are graduates of senior middle schools or the equivalent, are between the ages of 18 and 25, are single and are educated young people who have returned to or settled in the countryside. The date of enrollment is from 10 to 16 February. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK]

**KIANGSI SCRAP RECOVERY**--From 1965 to 1976, the commerce departments in Kiangsi have recovered 310,000 tons of iron and steel scrap which can be used to make 250,000 tons of steel. If this was used for making tractors, each commune in the province would have 78. They have also recovered 5,700 tons of copper scrap which can be purified into 4,900 tons of electrolytic copper. They have recovered 731,000 tons of discarded raw materials for making paper, providing the necessary materials for 60 percent of the paper factories throughout the province. These raw materials can make 80,000 tons of good quality paper. The 35,000 tons of discarded rubber recovered can be made into 48 million pairs of rubber shoes. The 22,000 tons of discarded glass can be made into 330,000 boxes of standard pane glass sheets. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 HK]

**SHANGHAI FOREIGN TRADE**--Shanghai's foreign trade departments fulfilled the 1977 export target 2 months ahead of schedule. The volume of exported goods was 28 percent more than the set quota. Procurement of goods for export also overfulfilled the state plan. In 1977, Shanghai's foreign trade departments received more than 2,500 foreign trade visiting groups from over 70 countries and regions in the world. The total amount of transactions concluded through these groups was 40 percent higher than in the previous year. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]



HUPEH COMFORTS DEPENDENTS OF PERSONNEL WORKING OVERSEAS

HK010655Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 28 January the Hupeh provincial and Wuhan municipal revolutionary committees held a rally to warmly comfort the dependents of those personnel who are working overseas. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Han Ning-fu, Chang Hsiu-lung, Hsia Shih-hou, Hao Kuo-tao and others attended the rally."

Comrade Han Ning-fu, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. On behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, he extended festive greetings to the dependents of personnel working overseas. Comrade Han Ning-fu then reviewed the excellent situation at home and abroad and praised the great achievements scored by the overseas personnel in assisting other countries. He also praised the dependents of overseas personnel for contributing to grasping the key link in running the country.

"Comrade Han Ning-fu demanded that the dependents of personnel working overseas, in conjunction with the people throughout the province, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in Hupeh, actively plunge into the 'two strikes' struggle, actively participate in the great three revolutionary movements and contribute to the rapid development of the national economy and to the achievement of the four modernizations before the Fifth National People's Congress. Comrade Han Ning-fu also demanded: We must carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, work hard, educate our children well, and warmly support and encourage our relatives to better fulfill the glorious task of assisting other countries as directed by the party and the people."

Comrade Hao Kuo-tao, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, read the comfort letter of the provincial Revolutionary Committee to the dependents of personnel working overseas. A letter of proposal was also read by a representative of the dependents in the province of personnel working overseas.

KWANGTUNG TEA PARTY CELEBRATES SPRING FESTIVAL

HK010750Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a tea party on the evening of 30 January to celebrate the spring festival. "Attending the tea party were responsible comrades from Kwangtung and Canton--Wang Shou-tao, Kuo Jung-chang, Wu Nan-sheng, Liang Hsiang, Li Chia-jen and others. Representatives of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, the provincial and municipal committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the provincial and municipal committees of the China Democratic League, the provincial and municipal committees of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the provincial and municipal committees of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the municipal committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the provincial and municipal committees of the China Chih Kung Tang, the Canton branch of the Chiu San Society, the Canton branch



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of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal United Federation of Industry and Commerce, and patriotic persons of all circles, well-known people from science and technology circles, returned Overseas Chinese, people of minority nationalities and Taiwan compatriots Kuo Ti-huo, (Hsiao Chin-yin), I Mei-hou, Huang Yu-mou, Lo Ming, Lo Chun, Lo Hsiung-tsai, (Lin Chi-chen), (Lin Liang-tsai) and others were also present."

Comrade Wang Shou-tac spoke at the tea party. After affirming the great achievements scored by all fronts throughout the province in 1977, he said: "The year 1978 is an important year for achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link in running the country. In the new year, we must, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, deeply conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, pursue socialism in a big way, quicken the pace of construction and especially promote the development of agriculture.

"We must seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to remold our world outlook and continue to raise our awareness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. At our work posts, we must do our best, give full play to our specialities, and contribute to quickening the pace of socialist construction in our province, to achieving the four modernizations, to liberating Taiwan Province, the sacred land of our motherland, and to opposing the struggles between the two hegemonies, the Soviet Union and the United States."

#### HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT SUPPORTS ARMY

HK310635Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] All units of the Hainan Military District have carried forward the army's excellent traditions and actively carried out the activities of supporting the army and cherishing the people. They have gone deep into the rural areas and factories, organs and schools where they are stationed to propagate the excellent situation of grasping the key link in running the country well and of achieving initial success. "Together with the masses, they have penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the gang of four and actively supported local industrial and agricultural production. They have further developed the close relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people."

"During the past year, all units of the Hainan Military District have regarded the army's and people's criticism of the gang of four as important in supporting the army and cherishing the people. They have made use of the opportunities to maintain ties with the people and conduct field training to adopt the forms, such as sending propaganda groups and literature and art teams led by leading cadres at all levels, and to make reports, to vigorously propagate Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the line of the 11th party congress, the party's documents and the evidence of the gang of four's criminal activities. They have penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the gang of four."

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"(Ku Hu-ming), deputy commissar of the 8th Regiment of a certain PLA unit, organized his unit and militia to hold criticism rallies at wharves and places where Chiang Ching spread poison. Armymen and people criticized the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the construction of the island and army-people unity. In the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, this regiment also asked (Chang Tien-Yu), technician of the provincial grain and cotton seed cultivation team, to expose and criticize with the PLA unit the crimes of (Chang Hsiao-fen), the gang of four's back-bone element, in persecuting veteran cadres and inciting anarchism."

In order to support the local fight against drought, the party committee of a certain PLA unit sent its antiaircraft gun units to 49 communes and farms in Chiungshai, Wanning, Tunchang, Tingan and Paoting counties to make artificial rain. They made artificial rain 113 times.

On New Year's Eve, in compliance with the spirit of the General Political Department's instruction, the party committee of the Hainan Military District actively supported local farmland capital construction. (Wang Liang), commissar of the Hainan Military District, and 8 Standing Committee members of the party committee of the military district led some 560 cadres and fighters to take part in the work at the Haikow flood-drainage project worksites. They completed some 21 million cubic meters of earthwork.

According to incomplete statistics, last year the military district units spent a total of some 58,600 workdays at local industrial and agricultural production sites, helped cultivate and reap 10,548 mou of paddy rice and improved low-yield fields and built stable and high-yield fields, some 2,500 mou altogether. Apart from these, they made some 2,800 motor vehicle trips to help localities transport "support-agriculture" materials. They sent cadres and fighters to help communes and brigades repair some 1,204 agricultural machines and tools and urgently save some 234,200 tons of materials.

Around the new year and spring festival, all units of the Hainan Military District have sent or will send comfort groups, mass discipline inspection groups and medical groups to rural areas and factories, organs and schools where they are stationed to visit party and government organs and the masses. They have earnestly sought opinions from the masses on the implementation of the party's principles and policies and carried out "the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention." They have revised their measures for supporting the government and cherishing the people.

#### BRIEFS

KWANGSI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--The capital construction front of Kwangsi Region victoriously completed over 30 construction projects last year. Eleven small hydroelectric power stations, with a total capacity of more than 20,000 kilowatts, have been put into operation. This fulfilled 108 percent of the plan for average investment in capital construction. The regional capital construction building company overfulfilled its work plan by 48.1 percent, which means a 56.5 percent increase compared with 1976. The company's labor productivity increased by 57.1 percent compared with 1976. The No 1 installation company in Kwangsi Region fulfilled its plan 50 days ahead of schedule, topping its previous high. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan HK]

CHENGDU HOLDS MUNICIPAL MEETING ON SCIENCE

HK300815Y Chengdu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 OMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to implement Chairman Hua's important instructions on science and the spirit of the circular of the central authorities on convening the national conference on science, the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee recently held a municipal meeting on science to exchange experience, commend the progressives and draw up plans for the development of science and technology in the municipality. It mobilized the entire party to develop science in a big way and struggle to build Chengdu Municipality into an important scientific research base in Szechwan.

"This unprecedented grand meeting on the science and technology front in Chengdu Municipality was attended by 1,800 progressive scientists and technicians from various fronts and basic-level cadres. At the meeting, the participants exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in disrupting science and technology and in dealing blows to intellectuals. Summing up and exchanging experiences, they emphatically discussed the plans for developing science and technology in Chengdu Municipality at a high speed and for struggling for 8 years to build Chengdu Municipality into an important scientific research base in Szechwan."

In accordance with the specific demands to realize the four modernizations in Szechwan and on science and technology put forward by the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee presented the "draft of the program for the 8-year plan" on building Chengdu Municipality into a comprehensive industrial city in which there is equal development in both light and heavy industries, with electronic instruments and meters as the special feature, and which gradually advances toward the orientation of "high-grade, precision and advanced."

"In developing science and technology, developing the two foundations of agriculture and fundamental industries must be taken as the orientation for major attack and the key points of electronics and instruments and meters must be firmly grasped." The meeting held: "From 1978 to 1985 there are 8 key years for realizing the four modernizations. This year is also important for grasping the key link in running the country and making big achievements. We must first strengthen the party's leadership of science and technology, grasp the key link of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and seriously do a good job of rectifying the science and technology front. The leading cadres in the party organizations at all levels must fully realize and profoundly understand the importance and urgency of quickening the development of science and technology, put the emphasis of the party's work on technical revolution and spontaneously and actively grasping the three great revolutions simultaneously. They must resolutely implement the principles, policies and measures stipulated in the central authorities' circular on convening the national conference on science.

"In doing a good job in grasping the rectification of the science and technology front, we must emphasize the demands for big and rapid progress in science and technology and do a good job in rectifying and building leadership groups." They also emphasized the need to build a strong force of working class technicians, seriously implement the party's policy on intellectuals, mobilize all positive factors and establish and put on a sound basis various systems of rules and regulations in scientific and technological administration. The meeting also pointed out: "In order to realize the above-mentioned tasks, we must give free rein to the masses and vigorously pursue the mass movement of scientific experiments."



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SZECHWAN CIRCULAR BANS LAVISH EATING, DRINKING

HK280100Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[Circular issued by the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee on strictly banning lavish eating and drinking and extravagance--date not given]

[Text] In recent years, under the influence of the evil capitalist wind stirred up by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some places and units in our province used all sorts of excuses to show off and be extravagant. They were busy putting up installations, buildings and restaurants and indulged in lavish eating and drinking. They invited guests to dinners and presented gifts to them. This ill wind has not been grasped tightly and completely. In some units, the scale of constructing installations and buildings is getting larger and larger, and the number of receptions is growing.

This evil wind of lavish eating and drinking and extravagance completely contradicts Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and violates the repeated central orders and instructions. These people have sabotaged the party's fine tradition and style of work, seriously detached themselves from the masses and corrupted the cadres. They have affected the implementation of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well.

The provincial party committee holds that leaders at all levels must attach great importance to this problem, adopt effective measures, give free rein to the masses and resolutely get a good grasp on this evil wind. The circular has set the following demands:

1. We must thoroughly get a good grasp on banning lavish eating and drinking and on opposing extravagance, as if it were a content of criticizing one thing and striking at two. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's teachings on building the country with diligence and thrift and opposing extravagance, and Chairman Hua's instructions. In connection with the reality of the local units, it is imperative to expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in indulging in extreme extravagance, in looting forcefully, in eating without paying and in wasting the fruits of the people's labor. We must vigorously criticize this evil wind and foster the fine style of struggling amid hardship and of being diligent and thrifty.
2. We must strictly ban the building of restaurants and entertainment halls. The prefectural, municipal and autonomous prefectural revolutionary committees must be responsible for strictly handling those restaurants and entertainment halls that are being built or have been completed and are not included in the state plan, according to the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council.
3. It is essential to strictly abide by the financial system and economic discipline. Using public funds to treat people, to present gifts or to go to movies is not permitted. For those who have violated this regulation, the personnel responsible have the right to refuse executing business and the finance personnel have the right to refuse sending in accounts.
4. When leadership cadres at all levels visit the basic level to check up on work, welcome and farewell parties, treating people and giving presents are not allowed. They must have integrity and public spirit, and share the joys and sorrows with the masses.



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5. No departments or individuals are allowed to use their positions and power to cause difficulties for the masses. Those who use their positions and power of managing and distributing manpower, materials and finance to embezzle, to extort money, to give and receive bribes, and to send gifts must be dealt with according to the law of the party and the state.

6. We must vigorously commend those units and individuals that persist in struggling amid hardship and in being diligent and thrifty. We must seriously educate through criticism those who have engaged in lavish eating and drinking and extravagance. It is necessary to discipline and punish those who have committed serious offenses. We must employ mass supervision, and support the masses and cadres in struggling against this evil capitalist wind. We must strictly deal with those who have dealt blows and taken revenge.

YUNNAN HOLDS RALLY SUPPORTING ARMY, GOVERNMENT

HK300855Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "As the spring festival is drawing near, the Yunnan provincial and Kunming municipal revolutionary committees and the PLA units stationed in Kunming solemnly held a rally. The rally was in support of the army and giving preferential treatment to their dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people during the 1978 spring festival. The rally was held at the National Defense Theater on the afternoon of 27 January. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Wang Pi-cheng, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Ming-hui and Li Chi-ming, secretaries of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Chih-chien, commissar of the Kunming PLA units; and Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee attended the rally."

Some 1,200 representatives of the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Kunming, the people's armed policemen, the provincial and municipal office cadres, the dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled, retired and demobilized soldiers, workers, peasants, Red Guards, intellectuals, minorities, patriotic figures and rusticated educated youths cheerfully met in the theater.

Comrade Wang Shih-chao presided over the rally. At 1400, Comrade Wang Shih-chao announced the opening of the rally. Comrade Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, first delivered a speech.

Comrade Li Chi-ming said: [begin recording] "Commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Yunnan and dependents of martyrs and servicemen and disabled, retired and demobilized soldiers in Yunnan: With the great encouragement of the spirit of the 11th CCP Congress and amidst the triumph of winning great victories in the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the hundreds of millions of people in China are filled with revolutionary resolve and they have cheerfully greeted the 1978 spring festival.

"On behalf of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the people of various nationalities throughout Yunnan, I hereby extend my warm comfort and festive greetings to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Yunnan and of the people's armed police force and the dependents of martyrs and servicemen and the disabled, retired and demobilized soldiers in Yunnan." [end recording]

"In his speech, Comrade Li Chi-ming first gave an account of the excellent situation that appeared over the past year in China and Yunnan under the guidance of the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in running the country put forward by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. He also lavishly praised the magnificent achievements of the People's Liberation Army in the revolutionary war, in socialist revolution and construction and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

Comrade Hu Jung-kuei, responsible person of the Kunming PLA units, also delivered a speech in which he reviewed the remarkable achievements of the Kunming PLA units over the past year.

(Cha Yu-shen), representative of the dependents of martyrs and servicemen and workers; (Yang Hui-kung), representative of the disabled, retired and demobilized soldiers and peasants; and (Chu Shan-chieh), representative of the PLA units stationed in Kunming, also spoke at the rally.

"At the rally, literature and art workers gave performances. After the performances, the principal leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and of the PLA units stationed in Kunming mounted the stage to acknowledge curtain calls and had photographs taken together with the actors.

"Also present at the rally were Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee; Cha Yu-sheng, Liu Chun-shan, Hsu Chi-hsiao, (Chang Jung-shen), Lo Kun-shan, (Li Ko-chung), Hu Jung-kuei, Sun Kan-ching and Shih Ching-pan, responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units; Chang Hai-tang, Standing Committee member of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Yunnan Military District; Chin Kuei-hsien, Liang Wen-ying, Chao Hsueh-chuan, (Li Yuan) and (Chang En-pu), Standing Committee members of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee; Tao Kuo-tung, Standing Committee member of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chung, Kao Chih-kuo and Chang Yun, vice chairmen of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Liang Tien-hsi, Kao Chan-chieh, (Chen Chia-kuei), (Chang Chi), (Wang Te-mao), (Liu Yen-tien), (Li Wen-hsing), (Chang Tien), (Hou Chu-chin) and (Wang Chien-chu), responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the Kunming PLA units, the Yunnan Military District and other large units; (Ho Po), (Li Tai-chang), (Hsiao Chih-chiu), (Chang Shou-tuan), (Mu Chin-chang), (Wang Hsi-shan), (Ma Han-wen), (Fu Kuo-ying), (Yuan Chin), (Hsu Yu-ming) and (Yin Chia-tien), responsible persons of the Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and (Tseng Shu-huai), vice chairman of the Kunming Municipal CPPCC Committee. Chang Chung and (Tuan Chih-chung), responsible persons of the Kweichow Military District, also attended the rally."

LIU TZU-HOU ATTENDS HOPEI CONFERENCE ON TACHING

OW010520Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Our province's conference on learning from Taching in industry triumphantly closed on 27 January after holding sessions for 10 days. As a result of the combined efforts of the comrades in attendance, the conference was one for conscientiously studying the important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, for exchanging experiences in implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, which resulted in winning initial achievements, and for pledging to uphold Chairman Mao's banner, to grasp the key link, to conscientiously learn from Taching and to work hard in boosting production. The conference successfully fulfilled its planned objectives.

On the afternoon of 27 January, the conference's closing session was held at the Shihchiachuang Municipal Workers Cultural Palace. Taching-type enterprises were named during the session. In attendance were leading comrades of the Hopei provincial CCP and revolutionary committee Liu Tzu-hou, Wang Chin-shan, Kuo Chin, Ku Chi-feng, Liu Ying, (Li Yung-chin) and Yueh Tsung-tai. The closing session was presided over by Kuo Chih, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Liu Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, read the list of the names of the Taching-type enterprises nominated by the provincial party and revolutionary committee.

Comrade Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered the closing address. Comrade Wang Ching-shan said: [begin recording] The important instruction issued by Chairman Hua during his inspection of Tangshan on New Year's Day, his important speech at the National Planning Conference and his important speech made at the State Planning Committee meeting on questions of economy and planning were the fundamental guiding ideology that enabled us to make this conference a success. These important instructions by Chairman Hua have held aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, penetratingly summed up the great victory in bringing about initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well in 1977 and clearly put forward the fighting tasks for 1978. They clearly indicate the orientation for our advance in carrying through to the end the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four, deepening the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and to learn from Tachai in agriculture and developing industrial production at a high speed. [end recording]

Comrade Wang Chin-shan said: [begin recording] Our country has now entered a new stage of development in socialist revolution and production, and the task of speeding up development of the national economy must be implemented. With the overthrow of the gang of four, the stumblingblock has been kicked aside and the obstacles on the road of advancement have been removed. We now have the most fundamental and favorable conditions for developing the national economy at a high speed.

Leading cadres of the provincial, prefectural and municipal party committees as well as industrial management departments at all levels should take the wise leader Chairman Hua as a brilliant example and go into plants, mines and enterprises during the spring festival period to join the workers in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and working hard in order to have a revolutionary spring festival. [end recording]



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

TACHING SECURITY BUREAU ISSUES ARTICLE ON GANG'S CRIMES

SK271310Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK

[Article by Public Security Bureau of Taching: "Thoroughly Expose and Criticize the Gang's Counterrevolutionary Crimes of the Two Negations and One Smash, and Fight To Defend the Red Flag of Taching"]

[Excerpts] In order to usurp party and state leadership and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the gang of four antiparty clique viewed the public security organs with hatred, rabidly undermined their work and ruthlessly persecuted cadres and policemen on the public security front. They spread all kinds of reactionary fallacies to totally negate the fact that in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao was dominant and that the majority of public security cadres and policemen were good or fairly good. They clamored that they would completely smash the public security, procuratorial and judicial authorities. Renegade Chiang Ching viciously attacked the public security organs and slandered that they had been dominated by a sinister line and committed a number of evils after the liberation. Newborn bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen and Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao also clamored that the public security organs should be smashed and that a new start should be made.

The reactionary fallacy of the two negations and one smash, served up by the gang of four in an attempt to undermine the public security organs, was bitterly denounced by great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. The important directives of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou dealt a telling blow to the gang's fallacy of the two negations and one smash aimed at public security work. The directives broke the mental shackles imposed by the gang on the broad masses of public security cadres and policemen, encouraging these broad masses to struggle against the perverted actions of the gang of four. It was from an absolutely bourgeois standpoint that the gang's reactionary fallacies shamelessly vilified the achievements scored in people's public security work in the 17 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. With the cordial concern and direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, the public security front has greatly improved its work politically, ideologically and organizationally since the founding of the people's republic.

Under the leadership of the Taching party committee, the masses of cadres and policemen working on the Taching public security front have sincerely studied and tried their utmost to uphold the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have also carried out a tit for tat struggle against the interference and sabotage caused by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four and company. They have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's line for public security work of relying on the broad masses of people in combination with specialized organs, wholeheartedly relied on the Taching working class, strictly distinguished and correctly dealt with the two different natures of the contradictions. In addition, they have dealt sure, accurate and relentless blows, with emphasis on accuracy, to the sabotage of a handful of class enemies and made due contributions to building, developing and safeguarding the red flag of Taching.

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L 2

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

KIRIN LEADER ADDRESSES LEARN-FROM-TACHAI CONFERENCE

SK311320Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 30 Jan 78 SK

[Text] A continued session of the Second Kirin Provincial Learn-From-Tachai Conference was held on the morning of 28 January. Leading comrades in attendance were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Juan Po-sheng and Kao Yang, secretaries of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Chang Shih-ying and Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretaries of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report at the session entitled "Deepen the Struggle To Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four, Conscientiously Learn from Tachai and Strive To Develop Kirin's Agriculture at High Speed." The report was in three parts: an analysis of the successful results achieved in the learn-from-Tachai movement of Kirin Province in 1977; the deepened exposure and criticism of the crimes of the gang of four, their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee in sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture; and the proposal of the fighting tasks of building high-standard, Tachai-type counties throughout Kirin Province, developing at high speed Kirin's agriculture and surpassing the previous records in yield per mou and total output of grain and soybeans.

Comrade Wang En-mao pointed out: Last year we achieved initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. It was also a year in which a great turn took place in our movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. Over the past several years, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial party committee opposed the movement to learn from Tachai and reversed the correct orientation of the movement, causing disastrous effects in the agriculture of Kirin Province. Since the smashing of the gang of four and the exposure and criticism of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee removed the greatest obstacle in the movement to learn from Tachai, we gradually set right the reversed orientation of the movement, developed the movement along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and overcame the criminal effects in the movement caused by the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee, thus promoting agricultural production, reaping a fairly good harvest in 1977 and creating favorable conditions for developing future agricultural production at a high speed. The foregoing is a basic analysis of the situation regarding the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in Kirin Province.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: To understand the year 1977--the important turning point--bears great importance in enhancing our confidence and developing our excellent situation. In the past, because of the interference of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee, our agricultural production hovered around one level. Now that the interference and sabotage of their erroneous line has been repudiated, our agricultural production is moving uphill. This is a turn for the better, auguring a great leap forward.

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Comrade Wang En-mao said: In the past year, we achieved great success in exposing and criticizing the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cohorts for their crimes of following the gang of four's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. But we should understand that the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee controlled Kirin Province for over 10 years. He first followed Lin Biao and then the gang of four to spread the fallacies of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line on various fronts of Kirin Province.

The pernicious influence of those fallacies were very wide and deep. We must continuously deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee in order to eliminate their pernicious influence on all fronts. One of the important tasks of this conference is to carry out comprehensively the movement to concentrately expose and criticize the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cohorts for their crimes of closely following the gang of four, pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and undermining the movement to learn from Tachai. This must be done in order to set right one by one all the points the gang turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory, to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and to insure that our movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country advances along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that our agricultural production develops at high speed and makes due contributions to the country.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: Following Chairman Hua's directive and after repeated discussions, the Kirin provincial party committee set forth the fighting goals for developing Kirin's agriculture at high speed. These are: By 1980, to build one-third of Kirin's counties into Tachai-type counties, to basically realize agricultural mechanization, to increase farmland that will give stable high yields despite long dry spells or too much rain, to substantially increase average amounts of grain for each person, marketable grain and grain handed over to the state, and to quickly develop forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries. To make this a success in 3 years, it is necessary to make the first year successful. This year is the most important for achieving great success. Thus, in 1978, we must do a good job in agricultural production. The goal for 1978 is to make two "breakthroughs"; that is, to create two new records in yield per mou and total output of grain and soybeans. This goal can certainly be fulfilled through hard work. We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and implement the party's policies in a down-to-earth way.

In his report, Comrade Wang En-mao said: It is necessary to grasp the key link of the struggle against the gang of four in unifying various movements and to grasp the crucial point of their counterrevolutionary political program in deepening exposure and criticism of the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields. It is imperative to boldly arouse the masses, carry out the movement to study, expose, criticize and investigate, thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee, determine the criminal root of their pernicious influence and problems which caused detrimental effects and had a wide influence in Kirin Province, and criticize them one by one.



This must be done in order to correct the right and wrong in line reversed by the gang and the former principal responsible member and to insure that Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies are correctly carried out. It is necessary to combine the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the movement of one criticism and two attacks in solving the problem of the orientation of the movement to learn from Tachai. It is imperative to arouse the masses and rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants in attacking the sabotage of class enemies and in attacking capitalist forces, including graft, theft, speculation and profiteering. It is necessary to combine the movement of one criticism and two attacks with [words indistinct].

It is necessary to strengthen the building of leading bodies at various levels. During the period of strengthening, attention should be paid to carrying out Chairman Mao's policies on cadres. First of all, it is necessary to persist in the five requirements for successors. In the struggle against the gang, it is imperative to follow the mass line to accurately identify cadres--that is, to weed out all people who engaged in capitalist factional setups, who were guilty of beating, smashing and looting, who indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials and who have been proved to be evil persons, no matter whether they are veteran, middle-aged or young cadres. We should never be softhearted and hesitant in action nor leave loose ends that could cause trouble in the future.

Attention should be paid to the party's policies. It is necessary to help more people by educating them, narrow the target of attack and act in accordance with the directive issued by Chairman Hua in his report to the 11th National CCP Congress on the issue of capitalist factional setups. We should not equate the disharmony among cadres with factionalism, nor official correspondence with factional correspondence. We should never regard those people who said and did something wrong in the heyday of the gang of four as factionalists. We should apply the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient to those cadres who committed mistakes of one kind or another which constitute contradictions among the people. We should not push aside those that can be won over. With regard to those who have made a clean breast of their problems and were forgiven by the masses, we must free them in good time and trust them.

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young. Leadership groups must consist of veteran cadres as well as middle-aged and young. This is a matter of having people who can carry on the proletarian revolutionary cause.

It is necessary to adhere to the six criteria in building Tachai-type counties and to build more Tachai-type counties of high standard. The 10 existing Tachai-type counties in Kirin should actively review their work in comparison with the six criteria, acknowledge achievements and determine where they lag behind. Efforts should then be made to correct the deficiencies, make overall improvements and fulfill the six criteria within 1 or 2 years. Prior to 1980, Kirin Province plans to develop 10 more Tachai-type counties which should be developed and strictly evaluated according to the six criteria.

It is necessary to go all out in farmland capital construction and building more high and stable-yield farms. In this work, we should carry out effective planning, set forth the main tasks, bring all existing facilities into full play and fight a people's war to carry out the work by both mobilizing the masses to participate in the work enthusiastically and organizing specialized contingents to perform the work throughout the year.

It is necessary to firmly grasp the building of industrial networks supporting agriculture and the acceleration of farm mechanization. In order to realize farm mechanization, we should develop industrial networks supporting agriculture as soon as possible. We should place utmost importance on the development of such raw material industries as small local iron and steel, coal, nonferrous metals and cement industries, particularly pushing forward the development of the integrated complexes of the Tunghua Iron and Steel Works. It is also necessary to do a good job in developing the production of agricultural machinery. In doing this work, we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance and efforts should be made to get the people in various localities to participate enthusiastically and fully. We should carry out farm mechanization with our own hands instead of waiting for support from the state.

It is necessary to develop fertilizer production on a large scale. Fertilizer problems should be solved according to the principle of simultaneous development of organic and inorganic fertilizer, but giving primary importance to organic fertilizer. While vigorously developing the production of chemical fertilizers, efforts should be made to extensively expand the sources of fertilizer and go all out to develop farmyard manure.

It is necessary to carry out the policy of overall development, with food grain as the key link. Efforts should be made to push ahead grain production, do a good job in building the base areas for marketing grain and engage in diverse economic undertakings so as to achieve overall development. Great efforts should be made to develop hog-raising, vigorously operate collective hog-raising farms, do a good job in running the mechanized and semimechanized hog-raising farms in suburban areas and urge the commune members to engage in hog-raising undertakings. Suburban areas should follow the principle of serving the cities, do a good job in vegetable, meat and egg production and improve the supply to markets.

It is necessary to strengthen agricultural science research, do a good job in scientific farming and establish confidence in combating difficulties and wresting a bumper harvest. Making the best use of all resources, efforts should be made to work out a way of gaining high yields and combating cold spells, and breeding early ripening and high-yield grain and soybean varieties suitable to Kirin's climate and capable of resisting cold spells and disease.

A good job should be done in conducting agricultural scientific research and in integrating the contingent of scientists and technicians with the masses. Active efforts should be made to develop commune and brigade-operated enterprises. Party committees at the various levels should adopt a positive attitude toward this work and take strong measures to develop the commune and brigade-operated enterprises more effectively and successfully.

It is necessary to strengthen construction of stock-breeding areas and to develop animal husbandry production. The learn-from-Tachai movement should be thoroughly carried out in the pastoral area. The animal husbandry base in the western part of the province should be successfully constructed. It is necessary to promptly improve animal breeds, build more grass-producing meadows, sink more wells to supply water for livestock and mechanize the work of baling and grass sowing to substantially develop animal husbandry.

It is necessary to run state farms well. We should give full play to the exemplary role of state farms in line with the directives of Chairman Hua to run state farms well, bearing in mind their great potential.

By 1980, grain yield should reach the target in the National Program for Agricultural Development and some areas should surpass the targets set for areas south of the Yellow and Yangtze rivers. It is necessary to introduce more good strains of grain and raise production of meats, eggs, ginseng and antlers.

It is necessary to do a good job in distributing the income of the people's communes, persisting in the principle of running people's communes industriously and thriftily. Strenuous efforts should be made to cut down on expenditures, reduce production costs and struggle to reduce production costs to approximately 30 percent of total income within 2 or 3 years.

It is necessary to strengthen labor management, persistently set to right the phenomena of excessive manpower, superfluous nonproductive personnel in production teams and too much nonproductive work, and lighten the burden of the commune members.

It is necessary to move to the stage of taking the brigade as the basic accounting unit, rather than the production team. This is the orientation we should move toward. Party committees at the various levels should do this transition work by adopting a positive and enthusiastic attitude, guiding it along in the light of its general trend to seize victory and moving to the stage of transition whenever the conditions are ripe to do so in production teams without wasting time. Transition of ownership from production teams to brigades should be done in conformity with conditions and in accordance with policies.

All trades and professions should support agriculture. In order to accelerate the speed of agricultural development, it is imperative to solve the matter of mobilizing the entire party to vigorously participate in agricultural production. All trades, professions and departments should take the work of supporting agriculture as their own glorious task, set forth concrete plans, sincerely carry out the task without failure and report to their party committees at regular intervals.

It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of party committees at various levels over the learn-from-Tachai movement. The key to sincerely learning from Tachai movement. The key to sincerely learning from Tachai and developing agricultural production in our province at a high speed lies in strengthening the leadership of party committees at various levels. In strengthening the leadership of party committees, we should not only issue a general call but also have concrete directions and great enthusiasm for this work.



It is necessary for party committees to take the lead in participating in collective productive labor.

It is necessary to restore and bring into full play the party's excellent traditions and style of work in seeking truth from facts, the mass line, democratic centralism, struggling hard amid difficulties, relying on one's own efforts, being modest and prudent, and guarding against arrogance and impetuosity.

Comrade Wang En-mao finally said: Socialist revolution and construction in our country have entered a new period of development. The strategic policy of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land has achieved initial success. The national economy is experiencing a new leap forward. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely implement the guidelines of the 11th National CCP Congress, thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, sincerely learn from Tachai and strive to develop agriculture in our province at a high speed.

All the representatives at the conference had a spirited discussion on the report delivered by Comrade Wang En-mao.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

KANSU FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS INSCRIPTION FORUM

HK010650Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The Propaganda Department of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum of 50 literature and art workers in Lanchow to warmly celebrate and study the brilliant inscription of wise leader Chairman Hua for PEOPLE'S LITERATURE AND ART, to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, to implement the principle 'let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend' and to strive to make socialist literature and art creation prosper. The forum thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and discussed the question of how to make socialist literature and art creation prosper. Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, attended and made an important speech at the forum. Comrade Ma Chi-kung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, also attended."

The comrades who attended the forum praised Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and Chairman Hua's inscription for PEOPLE'S LITERATURE AND ART, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Kansu in sabotaging literature and art, and pledged to do a good job of literature and art creation.

"In his speech, Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, said: Chairman Hua's inscription is of immediate and historic significance and we must resolutely implement it.

"1. In order to implement Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription, our literature and art workers must first thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four and eliminate their pernicious influence. The gang of four's agents and followers in Kansu closely followed the gang of four and seriously sabotaged our province's literature and art front. We must not underestimate their pernicious influence. We must closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, fight the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four well and correct the line, ideology and theory confused by the gang of four. Only by so doing can our literature and art cause advance in victory along the line pointed out by Chairman Mao.

"2. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must rectify and strengthen our literature and art forces. We must pay special attention to cultivating newborn forces. Old and middle-aged literature and art workers must lead young literature and art workers well. We must revive our province's federation of literature and art and other associations subordinate to it as quickly as possible and organize regular activities. We must also help professional and part-time literature and art workers continue to raise their creation and theory standards so as to make literature and art creation and criticism prosper. We must run KANSU LITERATURE AND ART and other journals well and seriously do a good job of publishing and distribution work.

"3. Literature and art workers must live among and continue to further integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and people. We must study Marxism-Leninism, learn from society, thoroughly understand the lives of the workers, peasants and soldiers and people, and continue to remold our world outlook. We must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the orientation for making socialist literature and art creation prosper.

"In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, literature and art workers throughout our province must continuously, unconditionally and wholeheartedly live among the workers, peasants and soldiers and people, and plunge into the struggles so as to write things that reflect the great struggles and achievements in grasping the key link in running the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and reflect the many heroic people that have emerged in the struggle to grasp the key link in running the country.

"Comrade (Wu Chien), acting director of the Propaganda Department of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the forum."

#### SHENSI VILLAGES DEDICATED AS HISTORIC SITES HONORING MAO

OW010728Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Sian, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Former dwellings of Chairman Mao Tsetung in northern Shensi's Chingpien County have been opened to the public as historic sites. Chairman Mao stayed there between April and August, 1947, during the war of liberation. The dwellings are at the villages of Chingyangcha, Hsiaohe and Tientzuwan, where leading party and army personnel were stationed. From there, Chairman Mao, while directing the overall war of liberation, commanded mobile operations on the northern Shensi battlefield against the reactionary Kuomintang troops invading Yenan.

The dwellings have now been restored, and a display arranged of 60-odd objects associated with Chairman Mao, including the stationery and other articles he used at the time. The sites also comprise houses where Premier Chou en-lai, then vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, and other leaders stayed. Photos, charts and other exhibits provide background material on Chairman Mao's activities in northern Shensi. In Hsiaohe village there are photos showing Chairman Mao with the villagers and an apricot tree which he planted there.

#### CHI CHUN-KUANG SPEAKS AT TSINGHAI AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OW290504Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts of 25 January closing speech by Chi Chun-kuang, Standing Committee member of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, at the Second Tsinghai Provincial Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture--read by announcer; an earlier report on conference was published in the 27 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, M 2]

[Excerpts] This conference has greatly increased our understanding of the need to earnestly learn from Tachai and has really settled this crucial issue in the movement to learn from Tachai. Whether one acts sincerely or simply puts on a show is of importance to whether or not one continues the revolution what road one takes, and whether one pursues socialism or capitalism. To really promote this movement, first of all, cadres must take the lead in learning earnestly and doing so wholeheartedly.

The conference has named 18 units as pace setters for those on the agricultural and animal husbandry fronts of our province.



These 18 pace setters have the following common characteristics: strong leading bodies, correct orientation and line; they uphold the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, make good efforts in changing conditions for production, have fast development, make greater contributions to the state, have a consolidated collective economy and constantly improve the people's livelihood. They are the examples for our province in developing agriculture and animal husbandry and models for us in creating wealth for socialism. The conference is unanimous in its resolve to learn from Tachai and Tsiyang and to catch up with these 18 pace setters in our province. What they can achieve is what we are determined to do also in order to speed up the building of Tachai-type counties, communes, farms and subdivisions of communes, and to contribute to building our province into a reliable strategic rear area of the motherland.

Through this conference we have also gained a clearer understanding of the targets our province will strive to meet in the next 3 to 8 years and the bright future that lies ahead for our province. All comrades at the conference have, in light of the actual situation, criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their commander in our province and the reactionary idea that "Tsinghai is special." This has made us more aware of the favorable conditions available in our province for a quick development in agriculture and animal husbandry. The unanimous opinion is that the tasks set for us by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have a sound basis and can be completely achieved through our efforts.

In his report to the conference, Secretary [as heard] Tan incisively expounded on the need to earnestly learn from Tachai. After returning to your units, you must implement the report and the masses must put it into practice. We must fight well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, resolutely eliminate the poisonous influence left in our province's rural and pastoral areas by the gang and their commander in our province, hit hard at the class enemies conducting sabotage activities and deal blows to the offensive of the capitalist forces. All units and departments directly under the province and all factories, mines and enterprises must pay great attention to closing the loopholes allowing for capitalism, with leaders setting examples for those under them. We should give the green light to socialism but never for capitalism.

Cadres should take part in collective productive labor and take the lead in going all out for socialism. No one is qualified as a cadre without doing labor. A cadre who does not do well in physical labor is not a good cadre. Only through personal participation in collective productive labor can our cadres at all levels do well in revolutionizing their thinking, keep the initiative in their hands to exercise leadership in production, win the trust and support of the masses and inspire the masses' enthusiasm for manual labor. Practice shows that, as long as real effort is made, it is feasible to realize the call for cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels to put in 100, 200 and 300 days a year respectively in such labor.

It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's economic policy and do well in management. While it is necessary to conduct education in the ideology of communism among the masses so they can carry forward the communist style of showing love for the state and the collective, it is also necessary to seriously implement the current economic policy during the period of socialism.

At present, special attention should be paid to the implementation of the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." With regard to the advanced units and model commune members who have made great contributions to the collective, they should be given moral encouragement supplemented with appropriate material rewards. The collective should run all things for which collective management is suitable, and the commune members should be permitted to engage in those undertakings that are suited to being run by individuals in order to increase income for both the collective and the individual commune members. The commune members should be allowed to engage in proper household sideline occupations, which should not be criticized as a reflection of capitalist tendencies.

Leading comrades at all levels should take the lead in studying and discussing science and should apply scientific knowledge and personally practice scientific farming and scientific (animal raising). This year each of the county and commune party committees should set up and till an experimental farm plot. In order to increase the growth rate of animals, it is imperative to implement the policy for protecting female animals and strive to increase their number of 50 percent of the total within the next 2 to 3 years. State-run agricultural and animal husbandry farms must be run well and play an exemplary role in all fields. They should do their best to increase productivity to contribute to the state as much commercial grain, oil, animal husbandry products, fine crop strains and animal varieties as possible.

Following the conclusion of this conference, all comrades should return immediately to the forefront of agriculture and animal husbandry to disseminate the guidelines of the conference for the masses to implement. The comrades should, by grasping the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, see to it that this conference will be like a strong east wind that will quickly whip up an upsurge in extensive activities for propagating and implementing the guidelines and that the masses in the rural and pastoral areas will be fully mobilized. The comrades should guide the masses to channel their enthusiasm in carrying out agricultural and animal husbandry production tasks.

The key to the question of whether or not the guidelines of this conference can be implemented lies in the party committees of all prefectures, municipalities, counties, farms and communes and in the cadres at all levels. Leaders must make real efforts to study, criticize and work. Let us emulate to see who does best in studying Chairman Mao's teaching and Chairman Hua's instructions, in exposing and criticizing the gang of four in depth, in learning from Tachai earnestly and energetically, in speeding the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and in making contributions to the state.

#### BRIEFS

KANSU LEADER VIEWS EXHIBITION--The Kansu Industrial Art Company recently held an exhibition of 100 industrial art products in Lanchow. Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee viewed the products. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK]

SHENSI MILITARY DISTRICT RALLY--The Shensi Military District recently held a rally to report, assess and compare scientific and technological work. At the rally, 31 scientific and technological achievements were discussed. Some of them have reached advanced state levels and some have filled in blanks in the northwest part of China. After assessment, the rally designated 15 progressive units and 55 progressive individuals in scoring scientific and technological achievements and awarded pennants and citations to them. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK]

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